FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEST SAID 'PROCRASTINATING' AT VIENNA TALKS

AU071404 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Jul 86 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna dispatch: "The West Constantly Speaks of 'Inspection'; The 39th Round of the Vienna Negotiations Has Ended"]

[Text] The course of the last session of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' delegations, held yesterday [3 July] in Vienna's Hofburg, was typical of the dribbling and procrastinating tactics of the Western countries. Instead of striving to draw closer to the aim of the negotiations -- namely, to cut down the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the West makes these negotiations more complicated, keeping them at a deadlock and, moreover, trying to shift the blame for this state of affairs to the socialist countries.

Ambassador Robert Blackwill, head of the U.S. delegation demonstrated the West's obstructionist tactics in its entire breadth in his speech at yesterday's session. First of all, he called the issues of inspection and verification a key issue, although he knows perfectly well that this issue has been wrecking the negotiations to date. Does this perhaps indicate that the West wants to have stagnation in the future too? Ambassador Blackwill deepened the problem of verification even further when he demanded that soldiers on regular rotation within the framework of the situation agreed on should also pass through inspection points. It seems that the head of the American delegation is applying President Reagan's transparent method: He stated that the United States is greatly interested in the agreement and wishes to have it "immediately." But in negotiations the U.S. delegation emphasizes marginal matters, and ignores the main issue which leads to the desired goal. This strongly reminds one of Washington's reactions to the Soviet peace initiatives.

Another speaker at yesterday's session was Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation, who also took part in the subsequent press conference. The Western delegations were represented at the press conference by Ambassador Jan Heim van de Mortel, head of the Dutch delegation; immediately after he had finished reading his statement, he had to face an unpleasant question from a Western journalist: Could you substantiate more specifically the claim that the socialist countries are responsible for the stagnation at the Vienna negotiations? Ambassador van de Mortel had no reply of his own; he found a way out of the situation by quoting from the preceding press statements of the socialist countries -- but this did not confirm in the least his accusation that it is the socialist countries which are responsible for the stagnation. On the contrary, the quoted passage affirmed the systematic efforts of the Warsaw Pact countries, aimed at fulfilling the mandate of the Vienna negotiations -- namely, at reducing the armed forces and tension in central Europe. The complicated path taken by the Western delegations merely leads to their embarrassment and to discrepancies in logic when they are forced to explain their course in greater detail to the public.

An absolutely clear statement was made by the head of the Soviet delegation, who stated both at the morning session of the delegations, as well as the press conference in the afternoon, that the complicated and tense situation reigning at the Vienna negotiations is caused by the confrontational policy of certain Western countries and by their effort to achieve supremacy over the socialist countries. The ambassador recalled that the Warsaw Pace states are doing all they can to ensure peace, halt feverish armament, and improve the international situation. In this context he again pointed out the appeal made by the Warsaw Pact to all European states, which contains a program for extensively limiting armed forces and nuclear and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals -- a program clearly proving the preparedness of socialist countries to limit armament in all kinds of weapons. [paragraph continues]

However, the Western governments for not devoting appropriate attention to these proposals, but rather evading any discussion of them.

The same can be said of the Western delegations at the Vienna negotiations, where one could reach a solution to the inspection and verification problems only via realistic steps aimed at disarmament. In fact, the Budapest proposals of the Warsaw Pact represent an important complement to the Soviet program of 15 January 1986 for averting a nuclear war and for liquidating all arms of mass annihilation. The socialist countries are convinced these initiatives could also serve the Vienna negotiations in the effort to achieve European security. But the West is resorting to an arbitrary manipulation of the issues of inspection and verification of an agreement which does not exist yet, instead of resolving such vitally important issues as arms limitation, the reduction of military confrontation, and the consolidation of trust.

Contrary to the mandate of Vienna negotiations, the West does not agree in the least with arms reduction, while on the other hand artifically raises unresolvable problems. For instance, its demands in the realm of inspection can be characterized as an attempt to illegitimately penetrate the defense structure of the socialist countries. These demands have nothing in common with the Vienna agreement. The West does not respect the principle of equality and equal security. What is the use of inspection measures reaching into the territory of the Soviet Union? The West claims that the Soviet Union shares common borders with the area of central Europe. According to such logic, one should also apply inspection measures to all European NATO states; and if we regard the entire matter from a strategic viewpoint, they should also be applied to the United States.

The West should proceed with greater realism, and it should approach negotiations in a more constructive manner. Otherwise the Vienna negotiations will never break the deadlock. After the 39th round, the situation in Vienna remains unsatisfactory. Not a single specific step has been taken in direction of the agreement. The next round will be opened on 25 September, and, after yesterday, the question remains: will autumn bring a turn for the better?

POLISH VIENNA ENVOY CITES 'NEW OPPORTUNITIES'

LD262201 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 26 Jun 86

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, June 26 -- Initiatives advanced during the meeting in Budapest have opened new opportunities for halting the arms race, stated the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, addressing the penultimate session of delegations in the 39th round of Vienna talks on armed forces and arms reduction in central Europe here today.

The programme of reducing armed forces and conventional weaponry in Europe, along with the Soviet proposals of January 15, this year, constitute a great, complex programme of freeing the nations of Europe and the world from the threat of war. Poland will do everything in her power to implement the proposals contained in the Budapest message. The programme has an independent character and that is why it can be put to effect without waiting for the results of other negotiations.

The elasticity of approach as concerns the choice of a possible forum at which the programme could be discussed, not forwarding pre-conditions as to the start of discussions, and readiness to review appropriate proposals of other countries should all favour a positive reply from governments concerned with a view to beginning concrete discussion on the topic.

Ambassador Przygodzki stated that the lack of a constructive answer from the West to the proposal of socialist states of February 20, this year, and the efforts of Western partners to decrease the military significance of the future agreement along with attempts at building up the means of verification out of proportion have brought about a serious impasse in negotiations.

The Polish representative rebuffed and billed as absurd the Western claim about the alleged differences between declarations made by the political leaders of socialist countries and the approach adopted by representatives of those countries at the negotiating table in Vienna. Both the leaders and the delegations of socialist countries base on the assumption that there can be no disarmament without verification but that verification without disarmament would not have sense, he said.

The Polish delegate stressed that socialist states were still ready to seek out mutually acceptable, compromise-like and realistic solutions to all problems, including the issue of verification.

SED, SPD DISCUSS NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE CORRIDOR

LD302027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee working group and the SPD Bundestag group conducted its fifth round of consultations on principles for a nuclear-weapons-free corridor in accordance with the proposal of the Palme Commission in Berlin on Monday. The two sides are eager to bring important issues, which remain open, closer to clarification in intensive result-oriented factual discussions.

The working group discussed the new proposals on disarmament in the conventional area, submitted in the Budapest appeal from the Warsaw Pact states to NATO and all European states. It is now necessary to do everything to ensure that the start of appropraite substantive negotiations will come about in the shortest space of time.

The working group repeats its expectation that the FRG Government should respond constructively to the proposals on the principles and main directions of a treaty on the establishment of a zone in central Europe free of chemical weapons, presented by the governments of the GDR and the CSSR. This would serve [the goal of] an early agreement on a global ban on chemical weapons.

The working group will conduct its sixth meeting in Bonn on 5-6 September 1986. The fifth working meetings was attended for the SED by: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Uschner, deputy head of a department in the SED Central Committee; Professor Dr Karl Lanius, director of the High Energy Physics Institute; Karl-Heinz Wagner, assistant in the SED Central Committee; and Dr Guenter Hillmann, section head in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

For the SPD Bundestag group by: Egon Bahr, chairman of the Subcommittee for disarmament and Arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the foreign policy working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group of the SPD party executive; Erwin Horn, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD party council; and Dr Uwe Stehr, SPD Bundestag group expert on disarmament and arms control.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP PROPOSES CSCE COUNCIL

LD071808 Warsaw PAP in English 1636 GMT 7 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Bonn, July 7: The inter-parliamentary working group for confidence-building measures, established in 1984 by the leaderships of the PUWP Parliamentary Group and the SPD Parliamentary Faction, entered a proposal here today to establish a "European Council for Building Confidence" within the CSCE process.

The new council, proposed as a permanent body open to all CZCE-signatory states, would hold regular meetings on high political levels. The meetings, held under the rotating chairmanship of all council members, would be confidential.

At a jont press conference held today after the PUWP-SPD group's meeting, its members reported on the hitherto results of their works and the stand worked out by both sides. The group issued a joint communique expressing its belief that the strengthening of security and peace requires, most of all, the use of means which would prevent the emergence of crises and detente between the CZCE-signatory states, and the joint shaping of permanent confidence.

Meeting of the European Council would also serve the regular exchange of views on current topics, carried out in an atmosphere of mutual confidence. In the opinion of the PUWP-SPD parliamentary working group the establishment of such a forum would contribute to the consolidation of the CSCE process.

The Polish participants in the conference, with the PUWP parliamentary caucus vice-chairman Ryszard Wojna, stressed that "supra-national interests stemming from the threat to peace and the madness of armaments constitute a binding agent for a new European, pan-European awareness."

ALIA SPEAKS AT DURRES MILITARY MANEUVERS

AU090846 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 9 (ATA) -- All today's newspapers devote a prominent place to the conclusion in the district of Durres of a military training, in which took part effectives of arms and services of different structures of defence. This training was done in the context of the implementation of the tasks set by the Central Committee of the party for the allround strengthening of the country's defence.

Attending was the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, the general commander of the Armed Forces, Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other comrades, after going to the region where the training took place, followed closely the military actions carried out by effectives of different arms and services of the Army. Due to the mobilisation, the lofty feeling of responsibility and firm discipline, the cadres and soldiers, the cooperativists and students reached the targets set in the training.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went to the command centers of different arms and services, which take part in the training and after cordially greeting the officers and soldiers, congratulates them for the high level of their training.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia congratulates the cooperativist soldiers for the work done and the results attained in the production of wheat, enters the positions and had a talk with them.

We are glad to see that you are not only good workers, but are also capable to defend the homeland, he says to them. Our people is clear on the road of the socialist construction and the country's defence. We are trained to defend the homeland. Our country has neither intended nor does it intend to surpass its borders to grab a piece of land from the others, or to grab the others of their freedom. We do not wage such wars. In all their millenary history, the Albanian people have never waged aggressive wars against the others. On the contrary, the others have attacked us, have wanted to grab the freedom of our people. But we have known how to defend this freedom and independence of the people. Therefore, now that we are building socialism, that we are making progress, and are developing, now that we are elevating the well-being of the people and embellishing the homeland, at the same time we train ourselves and are ready to defend the country.

Comrade Ramiz Alia went also to the agricultural cooperative of Kryevidh where he had a meeting with cadres, specialists and cooperativists of this economy. Comrade Ramiz congratulated them for the successes attained in the military training and on the front of agricultural production.

On July 8, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and general commander of the Armed Forces Comrade Ramiz Alia and other party and state leaders took part in the closing ceremony of the military training.

Accompanied by Prokop Murrad, minister of people's defence, Comrade Ramiz Alia passed in review the forces of the different arms and services of the defence structures.

Then amidst a great enthusiasm Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He greeted those present in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Defence.

After congratulating those present in the military training for the exemplary performance of the task, at the beginning of his speech Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the question of the defence of the homeland, freedom and independence has been and is in the center of the attention of the party. Under the care of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha our People's Army, which inherits and maintains the traditions of the heroic partisans and of the national liberation army is strengthened in all directions.

Speaking of the situations in the world and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, which are the main danger to peace, freedom and independence of the peoples, Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that our people are a brave people, a people who have put all their energies to the construction of socialism. The freedom and independence of the homeland are dear to them. Therefore they are determined to safeguard them at any cost, because by defending the homeland they defend the country of their ancestors, everything inherited from the previous generations, who devoted their entire life to Albania, but above all, they defend socialism the happiness and prosperity of the country which they have created and are creating with their hands, they defend peace and tranquility.

After speaking of the 15th plenum of the CC of the party, who approved the draft directives of the economic and social development of the counry for the 5 coming years, Comrade Ramiz Alia said that the Central Committee of the party notices with pleasure that during this year our economy is marching ahead vigorously. The mobilisation of the masses, their creative spirit is expressed ever better in the revolutionary drive "Standard bearers of implementing the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha" which has assumed great proportions.

Further on Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke of the draft directives of the 8th five year plan, which reflect the policy of the party for the socialist construction of the country, its program for the progress of the economy and culture, based on our Marxist-Leninist theory and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoha.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed that the positions of socialism in Albania are strong and the defence is invincible, because our people is united like a steel fist round our glorious party. The moral-political unity of our people has never been stronger than today. Our people, workers, peasants and intellectuals, youngsters and old people have never been so united in interests, opinions, aspirations as today. This is the great deed of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After the greetings, the ceremonial parade was made. Our national flag, the flag of the battles and victories in the socialist construction and the defence of the country, was in the lead.

At the end of the ceremony, the Minister of People's Defence Prokop Murra spoke in the name of all the Army effectives and promised the general commander, Comrade Ramiz Alia that they shall put into life resolutely the tasks and instructions he gave in this training by raising higher the readiness and vigilance for the defence of the beloved homeland.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia left the zone where the training took place seen off with great love.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Arrive 1 Jul

AU020857 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 86

A Delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece Arrived in our Country - ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic, led by the General Secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou arrived in our country on July 1 for an official and friendly visit.

He was welcomed in Tirana by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani; the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi, etc.

Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Bekteshi Receives Delegation

AU031200 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Bsenik Bekteshi received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou and had a warm and friendly talk with it.

Present at the reception were the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece, Ksenofon Nushi.

Attending was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Vitoria Curi Meets Deletation

AU031201 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the vice-chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Vitoria [from Greek minority] received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou and had a cordial talk with it. She acquainted the Greek guests with the all-sided economic and social development of the country and in this context of the Greek minority in Albania as well.

Present at the reception were the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihat Tozaj and the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi.

Present was also the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolous Papaliotis.

On July 2, the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou was received by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci. On this occasion, they talked on the further development of the trade relations between the two countries.

On the same day, the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece led by the general secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou paid a visit to the National Museum of History.

Malile Meets Delegation

AU031202 Tirana ATA in English 0750 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 3 (ATA) -- On July 2, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania Reis Malile received the general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic Kostandinos Yeoryiou and had a warm and friendly talk with it. On this occasion the General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic Konstandinos Yeoryiou handed over to the Minister of Foreign Affairs Reis Malile a message of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece Karolos Papoulias, in which, it was stressed among others the continuous development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Present in the reception were the director of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Piro Bita and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

In honour of the Greek delegation, led by the secretary general Konstandinos Yeoryiou, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani gave a dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Holds Talks

AU031156 Tirana ATA in English 0755 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA) -- Talks were conducted in Tirana on July 2 between the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani and the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Greek Republic led by the General Secretary Konstandinos Yeoryiou.

During the talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere, they dwelt on the existing friendly relations between the two countries and opinions were exchanged on their further development in different fields, expecially in those of trade, culture, communications technical-scientific field, etc., in the interest of our two friendly peoples, in the benefit of peace and security of the Balkans. Moreover, opinions were exchanged on some questions of the present international situation.

Present in the talks were the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Greece Ksenofon Nushi and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasoliotis.

Departs 4 July

AU051410 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 5 (ATA) -- The Greek delegation, led by the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostandinos Yeoryiou wound up its official and friendly visit and left our country on July 4.

In the Kakavija border point it was seen off by Piro Bita, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic in Albania Apostolos Papasliotis.

Upon their stay in our country the Greek friends visited the districts of Gjirokaster and Sarande.

In Gjirokaster they visited the National Liberation War Museum, the Arms Museum and had a meeting and talk at the editorial board of newspaper LAIKO VIMA, while the Sarande they visited the agricultural cooperation of Finiq.

PARTY SENDS GREETINGS TO LCY CONGRESS

AU060604 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Nikolay Koev, BTA special correspondent and Stanislav Stanchev, BTA correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 June -- Leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, handed in a greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the LCY Presidency at the 13th LCY congrss, addressed to the delegates of the congress. The greetings message reads as follows:

Dear comrades:

The BCP Central Committee most cordially greets you, the delegates to the 13th LCY Congress, and through you, the Communists and all working people in the SFRY, wishing you successful work in the construction of socialism to the benefit of the Yugoslav peoples.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people in our country sincerely rejoice at the achievements of the SFRY. These achievements are the results of perserving efforts by the Yugoslav peoples, the results of the great efforts of the LCY in mobilizing and rallying the working people for the solution of the complicated problems of socialist construction in your country.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY, as socialist countries, have a great and important share of responsibility for the consolidation of peace and security, for good-neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans. We can state with satisfaction that much has been achieved in relations between our two neighboring countries and parties. However, there are still many unutilized opportunities. Certain difficulties not yet overcome, as well as certain differences of opinions, as our acquired experience shows, should not represent an obstacle to the development of an extensive and fruitful cooperation which is in the interest of our peoples. This will depend upon our joint skill in manifesting greater political realism and in more fully using the advantages of the socialist social system.

The 13th BCP Congress, which took place in April 1986, raised our party's general Leninist April line to a qualitatively new level and specified and expanded the party program under new existing conditions. We assigned to ourselves the task, on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution, of accelerating the rates of speed of our economic development, making it even more dynamic, and optimally utilizing all intensifying factors. We will thus create real conditions for a better satisfaction of our people's material, social, and cultural needs and interests.

The BCP congress confirmed the unchanging line of our party and country of elevating our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union to a higher, new stage; it confirmed our policy of a closer integration and production sharing with the socialist community countries. The consolidation of the unity and cohesion of all socialist countries, of the international Communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism -- in strictly observing, at the same time, the principles of equal rights, independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs -- will remain a task of primary importance for us in the future as well.

The present complicated and tense international situation provoked by the policy of the aggressive forces of imperialism, which is dangerous to peace, demands from all of us, from Communists throughout the world, that we even more closely rally our ranks. This situation demands the establishment of a united peace front with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the revolutionary, democratic, and national liberation movements, with all peace-loving forces in the word, regardless of their political, national, and religious affiliation. The proposal submitted by the Soviet Union to build a comprehensive system of international security represents a realistic prerequisite for this. This system is based on the program for gradual liquidation of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century, under the conditions of a peaceful outer space. It is also based on the most recent initiative of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee on the reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria devotes considerable attention to its mutual relations with the Balkan states. Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared as follows at the 13th BCP Congress: "Our policy on the Balkans is constructive, based on principle, and realistic. It is and will always be devoted to peace, good-neighbor relations, and cooperation, to the intensification of mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral relations. Our country will do everything within its power to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. The idea that the Balkan states would work out and sign an agreement on the ecological defense of our peninsula and that they should adopt an appeal on this question to all countries and peoples of the European Continent was launched at the 13th BCP Congress.

We believe that the decisions which the 13th LCY Congress will adopt, will give a strong impetus to the working people's struggle for a further political, economic, and cultural progress of the SFRY, that they will represent a new contribution to the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

Long live the friendship and cooperation between Bulgarian and Yugoslav Communists, between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples!

Long live and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, of the worldwide Communist and workers' movement, of all democratic and peace-loving forces in the world!

Long live peace!

signed: the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov Wires Renovica

AU031338 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Renovica,

In the name of the BCP Central Committee and in my own name, please accept most cordial congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. I wish you good health, personal happiness, and successes in your responsible work to fulfill the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress.

I use the opportunity to express my satisfaction with the cooperation between our two parties and countries up to the present, as well as the deep conviction that the yet more dynamic development of the relations between the People's Republic of Buulgaria and the SFRY, and between the BCP and the LCY, will be of particular importance for the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples, and for the cause of peace and socialism in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU071208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee I most cordially greet you on being reelected first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Bulgarian Communists and the entire working people of our country followed the work of the 10th PZPR Congress with great interest. The decisions of the forum of the Polish Communists, and especially the first party program adopted by it, will reveal broader prospects for the further economic, social, and cultural progress of fraternal Poland.

I am deeply convinced that friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the Bulgarian and Polish peoples, and the unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski, please accept my sincere wishes for new and even greater successes in your highly responsible activity for the benefit of the fraternal Polish people, to implement the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, and for the cause of world peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV GREETS MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU031337 Sofia RABOTINICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following message to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Batmonh,

Please accept my most cordial congratulations on the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Allow me to voice my profound confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation which bind our parties, countries, and peoples will continue in the future to develop on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the name of strengthening the socialist community, and of peace and security in the world.

With all my heart I wish you, esteemed Comrade Batmonh, good health, creative stength, and yet greater successes in your highly responsible activity for the welfare and prosperity of socialist Mongolia.

LUKANOV LEAVES FOR MOSCOW COOPERATION MEETING

AU041915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Andrey Lukanov left for Moscow to take part in the [word indistinct] session of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. Comrade Lukanov is the chairman of the Bulgarian section of the commission.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC TALKS HELD IN SOFIA

AU071909 BTA in English 1740 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- Today the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation opened its 16th session here. The committee is co-chaired for Bulgaria by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and for Libya by Mr Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghash, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Industry.

The session will survey bilateral trade and economic relations and will map out initiatives for their further expansion.

Today Mr Ognyan Doiynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr Hasan 'Abd al-'Ati al-Barghash, with whom he discussed a wide range of questions concerning Bulgaro-Libyan trade and economic cooperation.

BTA DECLARATION ON U.S. HOUSE NICARAGUA DECISION

AU021943 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 2 (BTA) -- The decision of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress to pass the 100 million dollars aid grant requested by the White House for financing the activities of the mercenary counter-revolutionary gangs against the people and government of sovereign Nicaragua has given rise to profound indignation and alarm among the Bulgarian public. A step has been taken in a dangerous direction which shows lack of political realism and which is yet another manifestation of total disregard of the most elementary and universally recognized norms of the modern international legal order. It is inadmissible for a state such as the United States of America, which is responsible for the maintaining of international law and security, to strive to legalize violence as a norm in international relations into an official state policy under the cover of defence of its vital national interests. In this case the question inevitably arises who, if not the Nicaraguan people themselves, have the right to determine and defend their own vital national interests.

There is no doubt that the decision of the U.S. Congress means new escalation of tension in Central America and leads to critical increase of the danger of open military conflict with unforeseeable consequences for the direct participants in it, as well as for universal peace and security.

Yet another provacation has been directed to the world public, to the peoples and governments of the Latin American countries, which demonstrates most unceremonious disregard of the three-year efforts in he frameworks of the Contadora process for achieving of reasonable, mutually acceptable political solution on the basis of the norms and principles of relations among states, underlying in the U.N. Charter, and considering the legitimate right of the Central American peoples to self-determination, freedom and national independence. There is not and there cannot be a just and permanent normalization of the situation in the region through the means of brutal force, militarism and hegemonism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria joins the just protest of all progressive and democratic forces in the world and insists on immediate cessation of the rude interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the rest of the Central American countries. The only way for abolishing of that dangerous hot bed of tension, due to the many year policy of imperial dictate, is the unconditional respect of the rights of the peoples of these countries to determine themselves the ways of their national development. The Bulgarian people expresses its solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Nicaragua in defence of its national sovereignty, for peace, freedom and social progress.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON GORBACHEV PZPR SPEECH

AU032033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed editorial article: "Time for Radical Change -- for Thought and Actions"]

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the congress of the Polish Communists rightly and naturally attracted the attention of politicians, observers, and ordinary people, because it is a concrete continuation of the analysis of the contemporary international situation made in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet leader's speech contained a profound analysis of events in Poland in recent yars and lessons necessary for the whole of the socialist community. The main important conclusion is that socialism has extended deep roots into the consciousness of the workers of our countries. At the same time, the development of the new socialist order now requires creativity in applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, strengthening of the parties' ties with the workers class and the broad masses of the workers, and bold rejection of everything which hinders initiative and a frank and honest dialogue with the people. In this lies the guarantee that socialism will speedily and successfully resolve the problems of this stage and that it will take the most direct path.

The lessons drawn from the development of the socialist social order in recent decades, as Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, require us to apply ourselves without hesitation to the main goal at the moment, namely the full use of the vast potentials of our society. Only in this way will the socialist states be able to respond to the provocations of the class enemy, and not only win the historical duel, but also make themselves a true example and impose their outlook on the consciousness of the broadest masses of the people throughout the world.

The international situation in which the issues of the socialist community are being resolved is complex. As Comrade Gorbachev stated, the situation remains tense, and has even further deteriorated recently in certain respects. [paragraph contines]

The most reactionary circles in the West bear the responsibility for this development. They do not renounce settling the historical confrontation by means of force., thus gambling with the world's very existence. And what claims might they be able to make against the socialist countries after the latter's numerous concrete proposals for limiting the arms race, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence? A logical question, to which no one in the West has given any well-reasoned answer.

The Soviet Union is once again making a call for negotiations, but for honest negotiations, in which both sides are really to strive to achieve real results. The smokescreen of empty promises and hollow assertions about striving for peace is today something more than irresponsibiiity. The actions of the Western politicians should be guided not by the illusions of being able to make a nuclear strike without retribution, but by serious, sober analysis. For the world -- the world of all -- can only be preserved by common efforts.

Human civilization is standing at an exceptionally important crossroads in its development, from which there is one, and only one, reasonable continuation -- not only for the advance of mankind, but also for its survival. In recent months the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries have been ever more persistently giving warnings of this objective fact. The importance of this fact was once again -- in a soundly argued, clear, and categorical manner -- pointed out in the greetings speech to the 10th PZPR Congress delivered by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The time has come for a radical change -- both in thought and in actions. The quicker this truth is apprehended by the other side, too, the greater will be the chances for us to look forward to the new millenium with optimism.

ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU071916 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- A Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, arrived here on an official visit.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly, and other high ranking officials.

Hold Official Talks

AU081157 Sofia BTA in English 1105 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- A wide range of questions concerning Bulgaro-Romanian relations and the international situation were discussed here today at the official talks between parliamentary delegations of the two countries, headed by the chairmen of their supreme bodies of state power, Mr Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

They briefed each other on the two countries' socioeconomic development, on the tasks carried out by the working people in the various economic branches in fulfillment of the decisions on comprehensive and accelerated introduction of techno-scientific advances into production. Mr Stanko Todorov drew attention to the BCP policy seeking to develop a material and technical base adequate to advanced socialism, to use efficiently various economic levers aimed at speeding up economic growth, and to satisfy the steadily growing material and intellectual requirements of the people. He expounded the significance of the new formulations about the owner and the manager of socialist property.

Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Nicolae Giosan commented upon the two parliaments' role in the broadening of the democracy, the development of the socialist self-management and the improvement of the efficiency of their countries' governing bodies.

They assessed highly the contacts between the two parliaments and expressed the desire to further improve and broaden the contacts between the supreme state bodies. This would also help promote the bilateral cooperation in all fields between the two states.

The participants in the talks emphasized upon the fact that their countries share the same views on all international issues and that Romania and Bulgaria will continue to contribute to the strengthening of the good neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans. In this connection they commended the significance of the initiatives aimed at turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Mr Nicolae Giosan supported the proposal made by the Bulgarian head of state Mr Todor Zhivkov on the signing of an ecological protection treaty by all Balkan states.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania also had talks with Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria.

MICROPROCESSING EQUIPMENT PRODUCTION REPORTED

AU080736 Sofia BTA in English 0556 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 8 (BTA) -- In 1983 the instrumentation plant in the town of Pravets (County of Sofia) produced the first 500 Bulgarian personal computers. In 1984 the output was increased to 2,500 and the production figures for 1985 reached 18,000.

This venture changed the basic concept of the whole plant which directed its work entirely towards the manufacturing of microprocessor equipment. Now the enterprise is a science and production combine consisting of four factories (for microcomputers and systems, for mechanical components, for printed circuit boards and for instruments and non-standard equipment), as well as of two software houses (Pravets programme).

The increasing of the volume of the combine's output is accompanied by an improvement of the product range. The first universal personal computer Praverts 82, working on basic, was followed by the Pravets 8M which has an extended memory and better data transfer features. Both computers have immediately found their way into schools, scientific laboratories, offices and manufacturing companies.

The next step in the improvement of the variety of the produce was the 16-bit Pravets 16. It is equivalent and compatible with IBM PC. The data can be processed both in the Cyrillic and Roman characters.

5,000 Pravets 8D personal computers will be marketed by the end of 1986. This computer can work with an ordinary TV set and can use a cassette player as a peripheral recording device.

Production of the new 16 bit Pravets 16X and Pravets 16H will be starting soon. These machines can be used for the establishment of local computer networks with a mainframe data base.

The combine is currently developing the Pravets I, a 16 bit computer designed for automated systems in industrial enterprise, and Pravets 8E, an 8 bit computer of a higher degree of integration. By 1990 the production of computers will be increased by 2.5 times against the 1985 figures. The general reconstruction of the combine, which is now under way, and the combine's high degree of automation would allow for the inclusion in the production lists of microprocessor devices for all branches of the national economy. The greatest ambition of the combine's specialists is to make their products competitive with the equipment produced by the world's leading manufacturers.

The successful fulfillment of these plans is guaranteed by the proper integration of science and culture. A branch of the Technical Cybernetics and Robotics Institute with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences was recently established in Pravets to operate jointly with the combine. This institute designed the first Pravets computers, better known by the name of IMKO. The combine is broadening its cooperation with the Lenin Higher Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. As from the next academic year the combine will train the institute's 3rd level students of microprocessor technology.

SOFIA COUNCIL DISCUSSES BREAD PRODUCTION

AU030909 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] At its first session, held yesterday, the newly elected Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council discussed the implementation of Decree No 61 issued by the Council of Ministers in 1980, regarding an improvement in the production and trade of bread and bread products in our capital, as well as in connection with the construction of some food industry plants. The Executive Committee expressed dissatisfaction with the respective officials directly responsible for the implementation of the aforementioned decree. So far only 41 of the 52 planned projects have been built. The other 11 projects must be commissioned by all means by the end of 1986 or 1987. Yesterday's decision of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee points out the necessity of fully clarifying the reasons for the unjustified lagging behind and the need to adopt severe sanctions against all officials who are responsible for the delay in construction.

GREEK PARTY LEADER FLORAKIS INTERVIEWED

AU080914 Sofia BTA in English 0731 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 7 (BTA) -- "Fortunately the cause of peace does not depend on the U.S. alone", Mr. Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece, said. In an interview for the daily of the CC of the BCP RABOTNICHESKO DELO, published today, he stresses that the cause of peace depends above all on the peoples and on the struggle they lead against war. Mr. Kharilaos Florakis comments on the policy of the U.S. in the Balkans. He stresses that the principal aim of U.S. imperialism in this region is not only to maintain the existing but also to fan up new hotbeads of tension. The imperialist circles are not giving up their attempts to reserve the development of the relations in the Balkans. The Greek Communists are convinced that it is the duty of the countries and peoples of the region to preserve and promote peaceful cooperation. This duty stands above all disputes and differences, Mr. Kharilaos Florakis stresses. The secretary general of the Communist Party of Greece declares himself in support of the Bulgarian initiatives directed towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, towards the non-admittance of the deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those Balkan countries which have no such weapons at present, towards the undertaking of obligations not to increase the nuclear arsenals and towards the starting of their reductions.

Mr. Harilaos Florakis supports the Soviet proposals for settling the Cyprus problem because their realization would guarantee the independence and the non-alliance of the island and to the elimination of the foreign basis and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from it. He condemned the U.S. stand on the Cyprus issue and its striving to turn the island into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

The leader of the Greek Communist Party is of the opinion that there should be expected a new attempt on the part of the U.S. to preserve its military bases on Greek territory. In these conditions the struggle for Greece to leave NATO should acquire new dimensions. The answer of the Communist Party of Greece to the dilemma "PAASOK or the right wing" is a change in Greece by means of uniting the wide public and political forces which are really striving to this," Mr. "Kharilaos Florakis stresses. [quotation marks as received] The interview gives a high assessment to Bulgarias' achievements in socio-economic development in the conditions of socialism.

ATANASOV, ZHIVKOVAT CONSUMER GOODS PLENUM

AU051836 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86

["For More Consumer Goods and Services" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA) -- The Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers called here a conference on the production of more consumer goods and services.

The conference was presided over by Mr Georgi Atanasov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Taking part were ministers, heads of economic associations, corporations, combined works and enterprises, the first secretaries of the BCP County committees, the chairmen of the executive committees of the people's county councils, senior officials of the CC of the BCP and of the Council of Ministers, representatives of the media.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, delivered a closing speech at the conference.

GUSTOV HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING

AU061950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 86 pp 1,2

[Speech delivered by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the meeting between representeatives of the Czechoslovak youth and representatives of the CPCZ and the state, held on 27 June at Prague Castle: "The 17th Congress Program Opens Broad Scope for Youth"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, dear young friends, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Central Committee, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, as well as in my own name I sincerely welcome you to Prague Castle, at the meeting with the representatives of our political and public life. On this occasion I cordially greet the young people throughout our fatherland.

Comrade General [chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union] spoke of the life and activity of the Socialist Youth Union (SSM) and its Pioneer Organization (PO), of the work, joys, and problems of the new generations. We highly appreciate the young people's political and working activity and their contribution to to task fulfillment in our national economy, in services and culture, in medical care, in schools, in the armed units, as well as in other spheres of our society's life. We esteem the young people's sincere attitude toward the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, which also expresses the youth's own interests and needs. We are glad that the young people are identifying themselves out of deep conviction with our peaceful foreign policy and with the struggle of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community for a world without wars and arms, for making war terrors unknown to both the current and the future generations for all times.

We consider the relationship with youth and understanding for its needs, concern for its good training and for the favorable conditions for its increasingly broad assertion, to be one of the basic components of our policy. We spend considerable financial means on education, culture, medical care, physical educatin, sports, and other spheres so as to achieve a lasting growth of qualification and educational standards and a healthy physical and mental growth of the young generation. We devote great care to making the young people's entry into life easier and to supporting young married couples and families with children. Contrary to their contemporaries in the capitalist world, who have to bear today the heavy burden of the crisis and of mass unempoloyment, the young people in our country can plan their future with confidence, without fear for tomorrow. All this inseparably belongs to the achievements of the socialist system.

At the 17th CPCZ Congress we appraised with justified pride the successes we achieved in the past in building our socialist society; we also openly pointed out the weaknesses and shortcomings and formulated the trends and goals of our further course. On the basis of an analysis of the internal and external conditions of further development, and particularly on the basis of the revolutionary consequences of the scientific-technical revolution, we set as the main task the demand to speed up the dynamics of development in the socio-economic and other spheres, to radically improve work in all sectors, and to make better and more efficient use of all material resources and of the intellectual and social forces of our country.

Great demands follow from the programmatic goals of the 17th Congress both for the standards of upbringing and educational work, and for the young people and the youth movement. It fully applies to this field, too, that one must be more energetic in looking for, and implementing, new approaches and methods (paragraph continues).

The present generations of young people will be gradually taking over the responsibility for our country's destiny at the turn of the millenium. That is why it is so significant to prepare them as well as possible politically, morally, and professionally to cope with the striking growth of demands which will be brought by the transition into the 21st century, demands which are being asserted even today. It will depend on all this whether socialist Czechoslovakia will lastingly hold a dignified place in the world and our people will live a good life. That is why we are placing such great emphasis on the importance of the young people's upbringing as a common and extremely responsible task of the Communist Party, of the socialist state, of all national front organizations, of the entire society.The issue of scientific-technical development must hold a far more significant place in the contents of activities of our entire upbringing-educational system. It is necessary to stimulate and develop yet more efficiently the young people's interest in the achievements of science and technology and their endeavors to master the basics of micro-electronics, electronics, and other progressive trends of scientific-technical progress. In this respect good experience is being provided by the state exhibition of young people's scientific-technical creativity "ZENIT" in Prague.

The improvement of upbringing standards among the workers youth demands great attention. By reorganizing the upbringing-educational system we have taken a significant step toward raising the training of young workers to the level of secondary education.

This enormously enhances the responsibility of school agencies, but also of enterprises and ministerial departments, for the correct implementation of the adopted intentions in practice. Today practically one third of the young people who are being trained for workers professions are living in youth homes attached to enterprises. The appropriate agencies must see to it that thse young people become models of the good upbringing of new workers generations.

The absolute majority of young people has an honest and responsible attitude toward the socialist system, toward life, work and studies. We know of many examples of young people proving by their deeds their selflessness, high awareness, discipline, and grasp of society's needs. However, we cannot overlook the fact that a certain part of youth is also manifesting, to this or that extent, certain unfavorable traits, superficiality and indolence, egotism and immodesty, and inclination to regard the achievements of socialism as a matter of course, and a tendency to demand a great deal from the society, but to give back to it only very little. One must devote great attention to these phenomena and to their causes; one must effectively ward off the attempts to introduce in our country various harmful, so-called fashionable, trends from the West and also the endeavors of hostile propaganda to count on the lack of experience among the young generation. Wherever necessary, the appropriate agencies must offer the young people a helping hand, and adopt effective measures against the negative influences on youth.

To cultivate among young people good human moral qualities, honesty, honorable attitudes, diligence, conscientiousness, and respect for work, for parents, and for elderly people in general -- all this is as important as professional knowledge. Upbringing inside the family plays an irreplaceable role in this.

Socialist awareness does not crop up automatically; it requires a purposeful influence by word and deed. The thing is to promptly explain to the young people both domestic and international problems, frankly to reply to their every question, to help them come to the correct conviction on the basis of their own experience and knowledge. Much depends on their grasping how our socialist present has emerged from the difficult struggles for national freedom and social justice -- on the young people's consolidating their sentiments of national pride, socialist patriotism, and internationalism -- on their awareness of the significance of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for our peaceful life.

Our party approaches youth as its active comrade-in-arms in the struggle for the socialist transformation of the world. It attributes great significance to the practical participation of coming generations in the economic and cultural building, management, and administration of the society. In the recent elections, up to 67,000 young people under 35 years old were elected to the representative agencies on all levels -- this is almost one third of the total number of deputies. Their percentage in the CPCZ' membership base is the same. The young people significantly participate in the activities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and other National Front organizations, and are increasingly represented in executive functions in the state and economic agencies. We will continue in this direction, and even more intensively.

The Program of the 17th Congress opens new possibilities for developing all-round activities of our young people, for implementing their energy, educational level, and sense of the new. Today the main purpose of the SSM's work is to organize the young people's participation in the realization of the Program. We feel respect for the SSM's varied activities, for its confidence in the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, and for its active participation in the realization of this policy. In the spirit of the Congress resolutions we are counting on further developing the SSM's social role. This demands that the SSM be even more courageous in looking for more attractive, really fresh forms of work, for ways to raise its influence on all age groups and strata of young people. This particularly applies to activity among the worker youth. The more the SSM implements creativity, variety, and ingeniousness in its entire activity, the more vigorously will it act as youth's spokesman and representative, and the more actively will it help push through the new initiatives, the better will this be for the society, for all youth, as well as for the SSM itself. In this it can count on the full support of the Communist Party, of the National Front, and of our socialist state.

Esteemed comrades, esteemed friends, I want to assure you that we will also in the future devote our lasting attention to the needs of our youth, to improving the conditions for its development and assertion in life. We rely on the young people's even more active participation in work for our fatherland's upsurge, in the fight for peace and progress in the world. We are convinced that in the young people our society has a reliable guarantee of a good future.

I wish you and all young people in our fatherland many successes in work, in studies, and in personal life.

FEDERAL PRICES OFFICE HEAD ON PRICING POLICY

LD081427 Prague CTK in English 1355 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Prague, July 9 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak price policy in the 8th Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990) will focus on supporting the intensification of economy and contributing to speeding up the social economic development, Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Office Michal Sabolick, told a press conference here today.

These aims are to be attained through prepared wholesale price adjustments. Michal Sabolcik said that in the previous five-year plan period, the level of wholesale prices increased by 17.7 per cent, i.e. marked one of the lowest growths within the socialist countries. As from the beginning of 1988, wholesale prices will be reduced in industry and in the production of building material and in the years 1988 and 1989 price adjustments will be made in the agricultural-food complex.

The aim of these adjustments will be to increase the incentive of producers to cut production costs, to speed up the system of replacing outdated means of production with modern machines and equipment.

Michal Sabolcik further said that in the price policy, Czechoslovakia will proceed from prices on the decisive world markets and from Czechoslovak export prices. He added that the demands put on the required contemporary standard and quality of products will be increased also within a new law on state control which is currently being prepared.

Adjustments in wholesale prices will not affect retail prices whose level will be based on a harmony between the price, wage and social policy of the state.

EXPANDING CIVIL DEFENSE FACILITIES IN BRATISLAVA

AU080832 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Colonel Rober Muska, chief of staff of the Bratislava Civil Defense, to a reporter identified as "Lelo": "Civil Defense in the 5-Year Plan; Dual Purposefulness Is More Effective" -- place and date not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] Bratislava -- The Slovakia-wide party-political aktiv has elaborated the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the documents of the CPSL Congress according to the conditions of the civil defense of the Slovak Socialist Republic. On that occasion we asked Colonel Robert Muska, chief of staff of the civil defense of the SSR capital, Bratislava, for an interview.

[Lelo] The Congress materials devote themselves to all spheres of social life. Which of them directly concern the civil defense?

[Muska] Practically all of them. [passage omitted] In this 5-Year Plan, our society will expand hundreds of millions of korunas for ensuring reliable shelters for the citizens of Bratislava alone. But here we are also keeping effectiveness in mind. In accordance with the new construction-technical measures, we are giving preference to building the so-called dual-purpose shelters. For example a cinema-shelter, a club-shelter, and so forth. As an example I can name the new underground garages in Ruzinov, which are at the same time a shelter for 1,800 persons. The underground part of the rapid transit system will have a similar purpose. What pleases us is the fact that shelter building is becoming a part of the comprehensive housing construction, for example, in the new housing construction, for example, in the new housing development Dlhe Diely. We are pressing hard for such an approach becoming standard procedures for any new investment project.

VISITORS TO WEST URGED TO MAKE FAIR COMPARISONS

AU081102 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 5 July on page 3 carries a 1,300-word Zdena Stepankova article headlined "Patriotic Pride," mainly aimed at Czechoslovak critizens who will spend their vacations this year in one of the Western countries.

Stepankova opens her article by saying how proud she feels whenever she meets a fellow countryman who has been accorded international recognition.

However, there are also Czechoslovaks, she says, "who a few kilometers past the border already begin admiring nicely packaged wares in the first shop window, and immediately everything we have in our country seems to them to be worthy of contempt. And not only that.

Some have not even been anywhere, but they know exactly what is better than in our country, and where it is better. And thus one finds out that elsewhere they have better or much better health care because they can, for example, choose and pay a doctor; or education because they can study at private -- and thus paid for -- schools; that there are, of course, more forthcoming salesgirls, more competent directors, and tastier soft drinks. In short: We must learn a great deal. Only beer and dumplings are not better anywhere. That is at least something."

Stepankova goes on to say that the CSSR "is not the world's leading country," that a 15 million-strong state cannot excel in everything, be it science, technology, or the "practical management of daily life."

Although material wealth means much, it is not everything. National cultural traditions, respect for man, "especially for the working man" are also important.

In the CSSR there are "many problems calling for solutions," but elsewhere they have problems too, although different ones. For example, there are people who have finished their studies and cannot get a job. It seems to me, Stepankova says, that especially for a young person, such a situation is much worse than, for example, having to move from one part of the country, in which he lived or studied, to another, where he could make use of his abilities and realize his life plans. "Some people, however, are passing off the first situation -- the unemployment of young people -- as the better" of the two, "since a young unemployed person allegedly receives unemployment benefits and thus his vacations are, in fact, prolonged," whereas when those who have finished their studies in our country are called upon to go where society needs them, this is regarded as almost unfair.

Not so long ago, Stepankova continues, a scientist who returned from abroad for the first time to gain practice and experience in an illustrious institute. He went worrying whether he would be up to the work there. He was up to it. He was even offered another internship. He could also convince himself about the effect of anti-Czechoslovak campaigns. The head of the institute was not at all surprised at his abilities, but his younger colleagues were surprised that he was so good at his job despite being from Czechoslovakia.

Nobody in the CSSR wants anybody to praise something that deserves criticism, to admire something that is not worth of admiration. We do not deny any country the advantages it has. On the contrary, particularly in medicine, we are taking over findings that can serve our people. It is unthinkable for every state to rely only upon itself. Scientific progress advances very rapidly and requires teamwork even on the international scale, Stepankova says, adding that for that reason all those going abroad to gather experience are being rightly reminded to keep their eyes open to see in what fields other countries are ahead of the CSSR. After all, this is why one goes abroad. However, one does not visit only the West to gather experience; many new things, progressive and useful things, could also be learned in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

It is now vacation time and many Czechoslovaks will spend it abroad, some going to the seaside, others studying the cultural traditions and way of life of the local people. "However, we would like to recall that the standard of living and the life of people cannot be assessed in accordance with the first shop having nicely packaged wares. If we want to compare, let us have a more profound interest in everything, for example, in the attitude toward work, organization, and order. And let us also not forget those things of which we, too, can be proud, as well as those we will not find abroad. There are quite a few such things," Stepankova concludes.

CSSR DEPUTY PREMIER POTAC CONTINUES VISIT

Holds Talks With Stoph

LD081946 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph and Svatopluk Potac, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, noted a dynamic development of bilateral relations in all spheres in Berlin today. They stressed that the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states and the strengthening of socialism are of great importance for the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. An important foundation for even more effective cooperation between the two sides was established with the signing of the joint plan of measures for the long-term program of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

Joint Cooperation Plan Signed

LD081941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- A "joint plan of measures for the implementation of the program of the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR up to the year 2000 for the period 1986-90 and beyond" has been signed at the consultations of the GDR-CSSR joint Economic Committee.

During the discussions in Berlin on Monday and Tuesday, the vice-premiers of the two states, Horst Soelle and Svatopluk Potac, conducted an exchange of views on cooperation in microelectronics, the production of television tubes, the coordination of capacities in the petrochemical industry, the development and production of flexible automated machine systems in machine tool construction, and robot technology. They discussed how the division of labor in the development, production, and delivery to each country of integrated circuits and microprocessors, especially technological equipment and auxiliary materials, is to be intensified.

On Tuesday Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, met with his GDR counterpart, Deputy Premier Gerhard Schuerer, for a discussion on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which has been agreed upon on a long-term basis. Both sides highly rated the coordination of cooperation experienced thus far in research, development, and production and for the dynamic development of bilateral deliveries of goods.

They emphasized that the cooperation between the two planning organs is determined in the long run, primarily by the tasks laid down for the development and introduction of key technologies. This is of particular importance in raising the performance strength of the national economies of the two countries by means of comprehensive intensification and for the deepening of socialist economic integration.

FURTHER ON MITTAG IN TOKKYO FOR ECONOMIC SESSION

Conveys Message to Nakasone

LD081523 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, was received by the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Tokyo on Tuesday.

Guenter Mittag brought the prime minister a personal message from Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, as well as his cordial greetings. Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed thanks for them and received the message with great interest. He said that he fully agrees with the thoughts contained therein for constructive cooperation in the service of improving the international situation and safeguarding peace.

He shared the view on disarmament stated in the greetings message and expressly emphasized that Japan will adhere to the three non-nuclear principles. Prime Minister Nakasone asked Guenter Mittag to convey his best greetings to Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR State Council.

The deputy chairman of the GDR State Council praised the successful work of the joint GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR Economic Committees, whose 15th conference in Tokyo under the leadership of Gerhard Beil and Eishiro Saito, concluded with good results, positive prospects were marked out for further cooperation on the basis of friendship for mutual benefit.

Yasuhiro Nakasone noted this with pleasure and then went on to questions of international politics. Again referring to the message from Erich Honecker, he emphasized that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva had a strong effect. He took the view that a lasting path to peace and disarmament could be found and followed.

Japan and the GDR, the Japanese prime minister said, should both continue to actively contribute to the safeguarding of peace and to disarmament on the basis of their own positions.

Guenter Mittag emphasized that the safeguarding of peace is the supreme principle of GDR policy, as was also emphasized in the message from the GDR to the Japanese prime minister. The GDR is doing everything so that progress can be made through constructive steps and proposals in the process of safeguarding peace. In this connection Guenter Mittag strongly emphasized the constructive initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev and the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest for the freeing of mankind from the danger of a nuclear inferno.

Prime Minister Nakasone showed great interest in the stable and dynamic economic development of the GDR and in the high growth rates that have been achieved.

Guenter Mittag spoke about the resolutions adopted at the 11th SED Congress and said that it is known in the GDR on the basis of a clear economic strategy that growth rates of 4-5 percent per annum of national income for the next 5 years and beyond will be achieved. The GDR accords priority to the economic use of the latest results in science and technology. New and major opportunities for the further expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations will emerge from this.

Gerhard Beil, the GDR foreign trade minister; Dieter Jaeger, the GDR ambassador to Japan; and Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Committee and chairman of the Japanese Keidanren Employers Federation, took part in the talks.

Holds Talks With Shintaro Abe

LD081749 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Special Correspondent Malte Slettstoesser report from Tokyo]

[Excerpts] In the course of his talks with leading Japanese politicians today Guenter Mittag was received by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. [passage omitted]

Late this afternoon Guenter Mittag met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Once again the GDR politician conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker. The two politicians expressed pleasure at the renewed meeting and the opportunities it provides for continuing the constructive talks which were held last June in Berlin. That first visit by a Japanese foreign minister to the GDR, Guenter Mittag underlined, played a considerable role in deepening and enriching the political dialogue between the two states and governments. Shintaro Abe underlined this assessment and said he recalls his stay in Berlin and his talks with Erich Honecker with pleasure.

The two sides stated that the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Japan have developed successfully since then. It was agreed to further intensify cooperation on the basis of what has been achieved, and there was agreement in noting that the expansion of trust between states with different social systems, in line with the principles of peaceful coexistence, serves disarmament, detente, and the preservation of peace.

Attends Dinner; Departs

LD081758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 8 Jul (ADN) -- [Passage omitted] The chairman of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party for Japan-GDR economic questions, Ichiro Sato, gave a dinner in Guenter Mittag's honor. In a toast the Japanese politician expressed confidence that Mittag's visit and the further expansion of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation agreed upon created favourable new conditions for the further development of good, all-round relations between Japan and the GDR.

This evening Guenter Mittag embarked on his journey home.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH HUNGARY END; AGENDA SIGNED

LD081859 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 8 (MTI) -- The 24th session of the Hungarian-GDR Committee for Economic and Technological and Scientific Cooperation concluded Tuesday in Berlin with the signing of an agenda.

At the talks the co-chairmen of the committee, Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjoi, and GDR Deputy Prime Minister Wolfgang Rauchfuss, evaluated the economic, and technbological and scientific cooperation between the two countries. They concluded that results had been achieved in cooperation principally in economy with materials and energy, the engineering industry, micro-electronics, computer technology and the chemical industry, as well as in the development of direct relations between companies and combines.

They considered it necessary to reinforce traditional cooperation of automated production systems new opportunities for cooperation have been found.

The sides examined trends in technological and scientific cooperation and agreed that the work should concentrate principally on the development and production of the latest achievements of science and technology.

Jozsef Marjai met with Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Both deemed the joint measures resolved upon to introduce and apply key technologies to be particularly important. They considered it timely to make the system of cooperation more flexible.

On his departure from Schonefeld Airport in Berlin Tuesday Jozsef Marjai was seen off by Wolfgang Rauchfuss and by Istvan Roska, Hungary's ambassador to the GDR. Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, the GDR's ambassador to Hungary, was present at Ferihegy Airport on the deputy prime minister's return to Budapest.

FELFE RECEIVES FRG AGRICULTURE MINISTER

LD081717 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Ignaz Kiechle, FRG federal minister of food, agriculture and forestry, who is on a visit to the GDR at the invitation of Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, for a talk in Berlin on Tuesday.

During the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, an exchange of views on issues of the safeguarding of peace and the development of relations between the two states, especially in the sphere of agriculture, took place. Werner Felfe and Ignaz Kiechle agreed that the safeguarding of peace is a vital issue for mankind and that both German states must do everything to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil, only peace.

Werner Felfe stressed the necessity of steps to prevent the arms race in outer space, to abolish nuclear weapons, and to bring about a change for the better in international relations. Thus, the GDR supports the far-reaching Soviet disarmament proposals.

Werner Felfe outlined the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states and stressed that the implementation of the proposals of Budapest and of the Soviet Peace initiatives would open the way to stopping the arms spiral, reducing military confrontation in Europe, and creating peace, with fewer and fewer weapons. The question of peace, Werner Felfe stressed, was and remains the most important questions regarding relations between the two German states as well. They have a particularly great responsibility for peace and must act accordingly.

He referred here to the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985, which affirmed that the inviolability of frontiers and the respecting of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers are fundamental conditions for peace. This has had a beneficial effect on the situation in Europe.

The GDR has an interest in relations with the FRG being shaped in such a way as to promote peaceful, trusting coexistence, based on equal rights among the states and peoples of Europe. It is a matter of relations on the basis of the principles of international law and of regard for legitimate interests.

Minister Kiechle also stressed the great importance of the safeguarding of peace., He agreed that peace is the basic precondition for the successful development of agriculture for the benefit of the people.

Minister Kiechle said that he regards peace and good-neighborliness as important building bricks of the future. For this reason he is convinced that Geneva will bear fruit.

The two politicians exchanged their opinions on agricultural problems. Among other things, an exchange of trainees in institutions of agricultural sciences in the GDR and the FRG was agreed upon for this year. Minister Kiechle said that he was impressed by the considerable state of performance in agriculture, of which he was convinced at the Agra 86 agricultural fair. He spoke very appreciatively about his visit to the Bockwen agricultural production cooperative in Dresden Bzirk.

Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs; Karl Seidel, director of the FRG Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other figures took part in the talk. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG permanent mission in the GDR, was also present.

This evening Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a banquet in honor of Ignaz Kiechle, FRG federal minister of food, agriculture and forestry. Minister Kiechle has since begun the journey home.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES PRC'S SONG RUFEN, DELEGATION

LD081958 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1638 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Tuesday the study delegation from the Legislative Work Commission of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Song Rufen, vice chairman of the commission.

Horst Sindermann and Song Rufen exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral relations, particularly between the highest People's Assemblies of the two states. They both expressed a desire for the expansion of relations between the two states and stressed that in the present situation there is no more important task than the struggle to safeguard peace.

Sindermann expressed the GDR's determination to safeguard peace and create a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. The GDR worked actively for the realization of the Warsaw Pact states' peace program.

The two sides stressed the usefulness of the exchange of views between the two Peoples' Assemblies. They also praised the results achieved so far and expressed their certainty that relations would continue in the interest of strengthening socialism and peace, and to the mutual advantage of each state.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES CSCE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

AU060625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [1 July] Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, received Ambassador Helmut Liedermann, designated executive secretary of the CSCE member-states' follow up meeting that will start in Vienna on 4 November 1986. Liedermann is in Berlin for consultations.

Herbert Krolikowski explained in the talk the GDR's policy aimed at safeguarding peace, averting the danger of a nuclear war, and shaping peaceful and prosperous cooperation among all states.

Concerning the forthcoming CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, he reaffirmed the firm will of the GDR to consistently support the continuation of the CSCE process through further implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole.

Together with its alliance partners, the GDR will work for results at the Vienna meeting to contribute to strengthening security on the European Continent and to practically advancing cooperation in all fields included in the Helsinki Final Act. Herbert Krolikowski underlined that the GDR highly appreciates the active role of Austria in the CSCE process.

Ambassador Liedermann reported on the level of the preparations for the Vienna follow-up meeting. He stressed that Austria, as the host country, is interested in making this meeting a forum of constructive dialogue. The preparatory work of the Executive Secretariat will be marked by efforts to create favorable working conditions for the successful deliberations of the follow-up meeting.

The talk was attended by Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR.

HONECKER PROMOTES PEOPLE'S POLICE OFFICERS

AU060640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the German People's Police Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, GDR State Council chairman, and chairman of the National Defense Council, appointed Major Generals Lothar Ahrendt, Karl-Heinz Schmalfuss, Helmut Nedwig, and Willi Nyffenegger to lieutenant generals and appointed Colonels of the People's Police Kurt Rohrbeck, Horst Tetzner, and Manfred Zeuner to major generals.

Present were Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police; as well as Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the GDR National Defense Council.

POPE CARRIES CARDINAL LEKAI'S OBITUARY

AU060642 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Obituary signed by the PPF National Council: "Laszlo Lekai-1990-1986"]

[Text] Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopate, died on 30 June at the age of 77 following a heart attack.

Laszlo Lekai was born in Zalalov on 12 March 1910. In 1928 he began theology studies in Rome at the Collegium Germanico Hungaricum of the Papal Gregorian University, where he graduated with a PH.D. in theology. He was ordained in Rome in October 1934. As a priest of the Veszprem Diocese, he filled several important church positions: teacher at the Veszprem Seminary from 1937 to 1944; bishop secretary from 1944; vicar at Balatonlele from 1948; commissioned bishop office director in 1956-57; and later vicar at Zalaszentivan and Badacsonytomaj.

In 1972 Pope Paul VI appointed him titular bishop and apostolic regent of Veszprem; in 1974 he was nominated apostolic regent of Esztergom, and in 1976 bishop of Esztergom. In May of the same year, the pope appointed him cardinal.

In the course of more than a decade of activity as head of the church, Laszlo Lekai carried out tasks of epoch-marking importance in the further development of the good relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church and in developing and deepening the creative cooperation between believers and nonbelievers, Marxists and Christians. He expressed his political belief in his interview given to MTI on the occasion of his appointment as bishop of Esztergom, also taking into consideration the interest of the widest strata of Hungarian society: "As cardinal primate of Esztergom, I regard it as my mission to stand on the soil of reality: to try to advance the process of development rather than reverse it. And the reality is that believers and nonbelievers are living together in the socialist society. We all wish to prosper here and we strive to further develop this life worthy of human beings and this well-being through our own manual and spiritual work." His often quoted bishop's motto, "succisa virescit" -- "the trimmed tree blooms," expresses his belief.

Based on the experience of a rich life, Laszlo Lekai believed with conviction that the Catholic Church was also ready and able to adjust to the new social conditions and was able to find its place in a society constructing socialism and that it saw its fundamental mission in serving the people.

This mission, the joint responsibility in the construction of the Hungarian society, was also expressed in Cardinal Lekay's public activity. From 1976, he was a steadily appreciated and universally respected member of the Presidium of the PPF National Council.

In the course of his initiatives and active and creative work, several concepts of his became reality -- primarily related to the care of old, sick, and lonely people -- concepts that served the national consensus, our common goals, and the fullest possible care for the people.

For his activity, the Presidential Council decorated Laszlo Lekai in 1980, on his 70th birthday, with the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, adorned with rubies. With his death, an outstanding church leader and Hungarian patriot faithful to his country, people, and his church left us. We are convinced that his life work is of lasting value to our most recent history, which we must further construct with a responsiblity worthy of the cause.

LAZAR, MARJAI MEET USSR DEPUTY PREMIER VORONIN

LD090225 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Lev Voronin, deputy premier of the Soviet Union, has begun negotiations in Budapest. The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supplies, Materials and technology has been received by Premier Gyorgy Lazar. Previously he held talks with Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Materials and Prices office.

MINISTER VARKONYI HOLDS TALKS IN WEST BERLIN

LD081921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Correspondent Zsolt Szalai dispatch from Berlin]

[Text] Peter Varkonyi's talks in West Berlin have ended with a visit to FRG President Richard von Weizsacker. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs left Bonn a short while ago from the city's airport.

During the talks which Peter Varkonyi held yesterday with the chancellor and the foreign minister among others, and today with Economics Minister Martin Bangemann and Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, it was considered that bilateral relations have been developing well and there are no barriers to further progress. In this context several new ideas were raised; much time was spend on dealing with the expansion of economic cooperation and the creation of conditions needed for this. The wish of the Hungarian side in this respect is that turnover should not be hindered by the limiting measures of the EEC, and the Hungarian side also hopes for the involvement of West German firms in Hungarian development programs. A so-called investment protection agreement offering favorable conditions to interested FRG firms was signed a few months ago in order to promote this goal.

During the present negotiations by Peter Varkonyi it was agreed that further steps would be taken to improve contacts between the citizens of the two countries. This would extend to the practice of issuing visas as well. The Hungarian side considers abolition of the compulsory visa requirement as the most favorable solution, but the stand of the Bonn Foreign Ministry is that as far as the West German authorities are concerned they argue against the abolition of compulsory visa requirements because of security considerations. However, they would be ready to speed up and simplify the process itself.

Further Details of Visit

For Hamburg DPA coverage of the 3-day visit to the FRG by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, including his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 9 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NEW PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP ANNOUNCED

AU071041 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Jul 86 p 3

[List of members of the PZPR Central Committee approved by the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw on 3 July; signed 'PAP']

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee.

Jan Adamczyk, mechanic at the Fruit and Vegetable Processing Plant in Sroda Wielkopolska;
Wiktor Antoniuk, private farmer from Zlotniki, Bialystok Voivodship;
Andrzej Antoszewski, master steelworker at the Florian Steelworks in Swietochlowice, Katowice Voivodship;
Ludwik Bacik, carpenter at the "Silesian Insurgents" coal mine in Bytom;
Ryszard Badura, teacher at the Agricultural Academy in Wroclaw and chairman of the Wroclaw People's Council;
Zdzislaw Balicki, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Stanislaw Baranski, Polish Army officer, doctor, and commandant of the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine;
Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman;
Roman Batczak, master technician at the "Agromet-Inofama" machine plant in Inowroclaw;
Marek Bartosik, lecturer at the Lodz Technical University;
Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Janusz Basiak, first secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Ewa Beblot, elementary school teacher in Wachow, Czestochowa Voivodship;
Henryk Bednarski, Central Committee secretary;
Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Danuta Berent, private farmer from Lozieniec, Poznan Voivodship;
Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Sejm vice-marshal and chairman of the Polish Women's League;
Ryszard Bierut, private farmer from Sosnowa, Walbrzych Voivodship;
Zbigniew Blechman, Polish Army officer and commander of the Polish Military Organization;
Anna Blazejewska, shop assistant from Tomaszoe Mazowiecki;
Michal Borkowski, fitter at the "Stilon" artificial fiber plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski;
Rajmund Borowicz, locksmith and foreman at the "Ema-Apator" electronic apparatus plant in Torun;
Czeslaw Borowski, master electrician at the "Adamow" power station in the Konin Voivodship; Bogdan Borys, locksmith at the B. Bierut Steelworks in Czestochowa;
Ryszard Brodowicz, fitter at the "Wifama" textile machine combine in Lodz;
Jozef Brozek, first secretary of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zdizlaw Cackowski, teacher from Lublin;
Tadeusz Chmielniak, director of the Institute of Energy Machinery and Equipment at the Silesian Technical University;
Anna Chojak, in charge of stores at the "Opole Riflemen" Cement Works;
Janina Chrzanowska, machine operator at the "Wola" knitwear plant in Zdunska Wola;
Urszula Chuchro, glassworker at the domestic glass factory in Zawiercie;
Kazimierz Cichecki, stevedore at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie docks;
Stanislaw Ciosek, Central Committee secretary and director of the Central Committee Sociolegal Department;
Halina Dupial, nurse at a factory health clinic in Wroclaw;
Kazimierz Dypryniak, Central Committee secretary and director of the Central Committee Political-Organizational Department;
Tadeusz Czamara, farm worker from Nikutow, Olsztyn Voivodship;

Wlodzimierz Czapinski, private farmer from Czestkow, Sieradz Voivodship;
Zenon Czech, first secretary of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Roman Dlugolecki, bus driver from Przasnysz, Ostroleka voivodship;
Waclaw Dobrzanski, carpenter at the timber mill at Biskupiec;
Stanislawa Dominiak, machine operator at the "Runotex" plan in Kalisz;
Grazyna Duda, printer at the telephone equipment plant in Warsaw;
Teresa Dzikowska, private farmer from Lutowko, Bydgoszcz Voivodship;
Bogumil Ferensztajn, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Wladyslaw Fidzinski, doctor at the Praga Hospital in Warsaw;
Janusz Florczyk, private farmer from Kosakowo, Olsztyn Voivodship;
Eugeniusz Florek, energy controller at the "Jaworzno-3" power station in Katowice Voivodship; Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Central Committee Socioprofessional Department' Maria Gabrych, machine operator at the Marchlewski Cotton Plant in Lodz;
Josef Gajewicz, first secretary of the Krakow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Andrzej Gdula, undersecretary of state of internal affairs;
Marek Gesikiewicz, departmental director of the mining equipment plant in Konin;
Ewa Glesmer, deputy principal of elementary school No 25 in Rzeszow;
Jan Glowczyk, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Zdzislaw Gmurek, metal polisher from Zyrardow, Skierniewice Voivodship;
Wladyslaw Gontarski, crane operator at the Gdansk merchant shipyard;
Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Minister Planning Commission; Eryka Gorajek, foreman at the "Stomil" rubber factory in Grudziadz;
Zdzislaw Grabowski, foreman at the "lektrometal" mining equipment plant in Cieszyn;
Zofia Grzyb, foreman at the "Radoskor" leather goods plant in Radom;
Jozef Gwozdz, mechanic at the Baildon Steelworks in Katowice;
Jan Hanak, miner at the "Peace" coal mine in Ruda Slaska;
Zbigniews Hanf, miner at the "Staszic" coal mine in Katowice;
Zenon Harton, deputy director of the heavy truck factory in Starachowice;
Harek Holdakowski, director of the Central Committee Economic Department;
Kazimierz Hul, mechanic at the "Ponar" injection machine plant in Zywiec;
Henryk Jablonski, retired Warsaw University professor and chairman of the Executive Council of the Union of fighters for Freedom and Democracy;
Barbara Jackowska, packer at the "Jantar" clothing plant in Wejherowo;
Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, first secretary of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jan Janicki, first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jerzy Janicki, deputy director of the "Ursus" tractor plant near Warsaw;
Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State council chairman; Tadeusz Jasinski, polisher at the automobile repair plant in Ilawa, Olsztyn Voivodship; Kazimierz Jaskot, rector of the University of Szczecin;
Marian Jentek, foreman at the "Sposmasz" apparatus plant in Pleszew, Kalisz Voivodship;
Krzysztof Jezierski, private farmer from Sadow, Tarnobrzeg Voivodship;
Wladyslaw Jonkisz, State Council member;
Jan Juszczyk, electrician at the "Belchatow" power station;
Stanislaw Kacperczyk, private farmer from Bartodzieje, Radom Voivodship;
Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Jerzy Kais, director of the State Pedigree Breeding Center in Bobrowniki, Slupsk Voivodship; Boguslaw Kalbarczyk, foreman at the "Pronit" artificial materials plant in Pionki, Radom Voivodship;

Roman Janusz Kalinski, private farmer from Marianow, Siedlce Voivodship;
Stanislaw Kalkus, foreman at the H. Cegielski metal products plant in Poznan;
Jan Kaminski, director of the "Redlo" agricultural combine in Koszalin Voivodship;
Marek Karabin, master technician at the M. Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Slaski;
Witold Karwan, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Osnow, Torun Voivodship; Tadeusz Kasprzyk, technician at the aircraft plant in Krosno;
Eugeniusz Kawalec, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Zborowskie, Czestochowa Voivodship'
Henryk Kazmierczyk, electrician at the "Unitra-Eltra" radio plant in Bydgoszcz;
Wiktor Kinecki, first secretary of the Gorzow voivodship PZPR Committee;
Czeslaw Kiszczak, Politburo member and minister of internal affairs;
Sedzimir Maciej Klimaszewski, rector of the University of Silesia;
Ryszard Klimczak, fisherman at the "Barka" enterprise in Kolobrag;
Pawel Klimowicz, senior mechanic at the Grabice state farm in Zielona Gora;
Henryk Kluba, film director;
Stanislaw Knap, engine driver based at the railroad depot in Krokaw;
Stanislaw Kolasa, first secretary of the Piotrkow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Kolesniczenko, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Bonikowo, Leszno Voivodship;
Danuta Kolakowska, packer at the "Chelmek" footwear factory in Bedzin;
Kazimierz Kolakowski, director of the Pezin state farm in Szczecin Voivodship;
Boguslaw Kolodziejczyk, director of the chancellery of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Jan Kolodziejczak, director of the "Telkom-Teletra" electronics plant in Poznan;
Bohdan Kolomyjski, director of the Katowice Steelworks metallurgical combine in Fabrowa Gornicza;
Andrzej Koperski, foreman at the Stalowa Wola Steelworks;
Albert Kosowski, printing equipment operator at the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" publishing house in Warsaw;
Alicja Kostrzewska, militiawoman and chief of the Regional Office of Internal Affairs in Wrzesnia;
Aleksandra Koszada, senior machine operator at the "Miflex" radio components plant in Kutno;
Zbigniew Kowalski, deputy director of the Institute of Electrical Energy and Automation at the Gdansk Technical University;
Julian Kraus, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the small-capacity automobile factory in Bielsko-Biala;
Tytus Krawczyk, Polish Army officer and commander of the Air Forces;
Augustyn Krupa, private farmer from Morska, Tarnow Voivodship Barbara Krupa-Wojciechowska, rector of the Maritime Academy in Gdansk;
Slawomir Krupa, chief electrician at the nitrogen plant in Kedzierzyn;
Tadeusz Ksiazek, chairman of the Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Mala, Rzeszow Voivodship; Janusz Kubasiewicz, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee;
Hiernonim Kubiak, academic employee at the Jagiellonian University and chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee;
Ernest Kucza, director of the Central Committee Foreign Department;
Jadwiga Kwaczynska, seamstress at the "Iwona" clothing plant in Lodz;
Artur Kwiatkowski, private farmer from Cetka, Wloclawek Voivodship;
Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, machine operator at the "Turow" coal mine;
Zygfryd Kwiatkowski, foreman at the "Korab" enterprise in Ustka;
Elzbieta Kwiecien, tailor at the "Rekord" clothing plant in Jedrzejow;

Stefan Lenarczyk, mechanic at the agricultural combine in Goldapia;
Henryk Lesniak, technician at the nitrogen plant in Tarnow;
Wiktor Lis, senior technician at the "Rawar" radio plant in Warsaw;
Maciek Grzegorz Lubczynski, first secretary of the Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Iwona Lubowska, principal of the A. Asnyk College of General Education in Bielsko-Biala;
Mieczyslaw Laskarzewski, technician at the cotton plant in Zambrow, Lomza Voivodship;
Adam Lopatka, minister for religious affairs;
Krystian Luczak, first secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jarema Maciszewski, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences;
Boleslaw Mackowiak, director of the state farm combine in Kazimierz Wielkopolski;
Andrzej Maj, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the "Zabrze" coking enterprise;
Jerzy Majka, editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU;
Marian Marek, quality controller at the truck factory in Lublin;
Ryszard Matusiak, cooperative farmer from Margonin, Pila Voivodship;
Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers;
Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary;
Zofia Miecznikowska, seamstress at the "Moda" clothing plant in Wroclaw;
Alfred Miodowicz, Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ;
Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin voivodship PZPR Committee;
Karol Mokijewski, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the specialized vehicle factory in Kielce;
Aleksander Moscicki, polisher at the General Walter Metal Plant in Radom;
Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the Opole Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo member and foreman at the "Rydultowy" coal mine in Wodzislaw Slaski;
Pawel Nagorski, private farmer from Rowiska Stare;
Wlodzimierz Natorf, PPR ambassador in Moscow;
Roman Ney, secretary of Section VII of the Polish Academy of Sciences;
Michael Niedzwiedz, first secretary of the Pila voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zbigniew Nieminski, first secretary of the Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jozef Niewiadomski, first secretary of the Lodz voivodship PZPR Committee
Jozef Nowak, first secretary of the Walbrzych Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Miroslaw Okrasa, turner at the "Pzlhyoral" combine in Wroclaw;
Jan Olszewski, technician at the aircraft plant in Wroclaw;
Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs;
Urszula Ossowska, seamstress at the invalids cooperative in Zuromin, Ciechanow Voivodship;
Zbigniew Pajak, foreman at the railroad depot in Milkowice, Legnica voivodship;
Kazimierz Paryszek, first secretary of the Ciechanow Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Steafan Paterek, miner at the "Victoria" coal mine in Walbrzych;
Jan Pawlaczyk, senior foreman at the "Bistona" clothing plant in Lodz;
Gizela Pawlowska, director of the factory wealth center in Raciborz;
Hanna Pilat, private farmer from Romanow, Zamosz Voivodship; Tadeusz Pisarski, director of the Gynecological and Maternity Institute of the Poznan Medical Academy;
Henryk Plocha, manager of the state farm in Wiecbork, Bydgoszcz voivodship;
Tadeusz Popiela, faculty head in the Krakow Medical Academy;
Tadeusz Porebski, Politbuto member and Central Committee secretary;
Zenon Poznanski, Polish Army officer and commander of the first Warsaw Mechanized Division;
Wladyslaw Pozoga, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs;

Henryk Pruchniewski, foreman at the "Metalplast" construction elements plant in Zamosc;
Eugeniusz Pustowska, director of the metallurgical combine of the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow;
Edward Raburski, foreman at the road service depot of the State Railways in Leszno;
Mieczyslaw Franciszek Rakowski, PPR Sejm vice-marshal;
Jozef Rakowski, private farmer from Bladzikowo, Gdansk voivodship;
Krzystof Rau, theater director and manager of the Bialystok Puppet Theater;
Gabriela Rembisz, Politburo candidate member and foreman at the "Stomil" automobile tire factory in Poznan;
Jerzy Romanik, miner at the coal mine in Siemianowice;
Czeslawa Romanowska, leader of the Polish Scouts Association camp in Augustow;
Zdzislaw Rozbicki, Polish Army officer and deputy commander of the Silesian Military District; Jacek Jerzy Rudnicki, foreman at the cellulose and paper plant in Kwidzyn, Elbag Voivodship; Eugeniusz Rysz, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee within the "Autosan" Bus Factory in Sanok;
Edward Sawicki, polisher at the aircraft plant in Mielec;
Albin Siwak, master construction worker at the "Wschod" construction combine in Warsaw;
Florian Siwicki, Politburo member and minister of national defense;
Zenon Slowikowski, chemical processes supervisor at the petroleum refinery in Plock;
Jozef Smolarz, private farmer from Dys, Lublin Voivodship;
Halina Sobecka, fitter at the "Telekom-Telfa" electronics plant in Bydgoszcz;
Jozef Sobolewski, technician at the "San" confectionery plant in Jaroslaw;
Zbigniew Sobotka, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the Warsaw Steelworks; Jan Sokolowski, senior foreman at the "Zamech" plant in Elblag;
Czeslaw Staszczak, first secretary of the Biala Podlaska Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Zbigniew Stawinski, senior foreman at the "Bumar" plant in Stargard Sczecinski;
Zofia Stepien, Politburo member and assistant seamstress at the "Stradom" textile plant in Czestochowa;
Stanislaw Stolarz, mechanic at the Bialystok Furniture Factory and first secretary of the PZPR factory committee there;
Jerzy Strzezek, pro-rector of the Agricultural Technical Academy in Olsztyn;
Tadeusz Szacilo, Polish Army officer and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army;
Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy premier;
Jerzy Szmajdzinski, chairman of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth;
Alicja Szostak, chemical analyst at the power station in Nysa;
Andrzej Szpringer, first secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Halina Smialkowska-Ryker, director of the "Wanda" clothing plant in Sosnowiec;
Zdzislaw Swiatek, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the "Czerwone Zaglebie" coal mine in Sosnowiec;
Jerzy Swiderski, first secretary of the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Waldemar Swirgon, chairman of the People's Sports Association;
Slawomir Jerzy Tabkowski, editor-in-chief of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA;
Michael Tarczynski, private farmer from Zlobizna, Opole Voivodship;
Andrej Tochowicz, private farmer from Kosciejow, Kielce voivodship;
Jan Turzynski, first secretary of the PZPR committee within the "Polkowice" mining equipment plant;
Kazimierz Trojanowicz, foreman at the "Glinik" mining equipment plant in Gorlice;
Marian Truszkowski, master fitter at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk;

Teresa Tylek, furrier at the Karkow Fur Plant;
Jerzy Tyminski, director of the Institute of Agricultural Construction and Mechanics in Warsaw;
Jozef Uzycki, Polish Army officer and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army;
Andrzej Wasilewski, Central Committee secretary and director of the State Publishing House;
Stanislaw Weglinski, miner at the "Murcki" coal mine in Katowice;
Tadeusz Wiatrak, private farmer from Jelenie, Ostroleka Voivodship;
Roman Winkler, technician at the Kosciuszko Steelworks in Chorzow;
Barbara Witkowska, machine operator at the "Polish Wool" woolen mill in Zielona Gora;
Marian Wodzislawski, painter and first secretary of the PZPR primary party organization within the "Polish Art" state enterprise;
Jozef Wojtunki, senior foreman at the Jelenia Gora Municipal Building Enterprise;
Ryszard Wosinski, director of the headquarters of the Polish Scouts Association;
Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary;
Tadeusz Wysocki, foreman at the M. Nowotko mechanical plant in Warsaw;
Piotr Zaremba, signalman at Warsaw East railroad station;
Jan Zaryka, miner at the "Moszczenica" coal mine in Jastrzebie Zdroj;
Alojzy Zielinski, first secretary of the Chelm Voivodship PZPR Committee;
Jerzy Zwiefka, technician at the wood processing plant in Tuchole;
Zenon Zmudzinski, first secretary of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

PAP Correction

AU090825 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

["PAP Correction" -- TRYBUNA LUDU headline]

[Text] An error has occured in the list of PZPR Central Committee members supplied by PAP. One of the Central Committee members is Jozef Florek, coal miner at the "Piast" coal mine in Tychy, Katowice Voivodship, and not, as was mistakenly reported, Eugeniusz Florek. We apologize.

CONTROL, AUDIT COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP REPORTED

AU080754 [Editorial Report] Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 4 July carries reports on the composition of the PZPR Central Control and Audit Commission, which follows:

Chairman -- Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak;

Deputy chairmen -- Tadeusz Hupalowski, Bogumil Moraczewski, Tadeusz Nowicki, Malgorzata Skonieczna, and Jerzy Wilk;

Presidium members -- Zbigniew Brunke, Wladyslaw Ciaston, Zygmunt Czarasty, Eugeniusz Dobrzynski, Jozef Drozdziel, Ludwik Dutkowski, Alojzy Gorzawski, Wieslaw Lipowski, Kazimierz Maszerowski, Jerzy Nastalczyk, Andrzej Stawiarski, Henryk Szablak, Jerzy Szulc, Stanislaw Woloszyn, and Leonard Zukiewicz;

Ordinary members -- Krzysztof Abramczuk, Adam Arcimowicz, Franciszek Banko, Adam Bartosiak, Henryk Babka, Jozef Beim, Waldemar Berdyga, Wojciech Biernat, Jerzy Boleslawski, Jan Bublik, Miroslawa Cacak, Teresa Chmielewska, Jaunsz Ciesielski, Wojciech Lech Ciupa, Marian Czaja, Mieczyslaw Czerniawski, Henry Diffenbach, Edward Dobosz, Antoni Dragon, Zenon Draminski, Kazimierz Drozdziel, Tadeusz Ferc, Aleksander Ferenc, Zbigniew Filipiak, Zofia Flak, Stanislaw Fraczek, Wanda Fraczek, Stanislawa Gawryluk, Mieczyslaw Gadek, Wieslaw Gemza, Andrzej Golba, Jerzy Golis, Roman Golebiowski. [list continues]

Ireneusz Gorski, Kazimiera Grabowska, Stanislaw Grzasko, Teresa Grzelczak, Andrzej Guzik, Stanislaw Habczyk, Jerzy Halaskiewicz, Wladyslaw Honkisz, Barbara Jarocinska-Wreczycka, Tadeusz Jemiolo, Eugeniusz Jurek, Sylwester Karczmarek, Ewa Karolczak, Franciszek Karp, Walenty Kmieciak, Tadeusz Kojder, Wlodzimierz Kolodziejczuk, Wiktor Kosmala, Jozef Kosciarz, Edward Kotulski, Wanda Kowacka, Bogdan Kuc, Jozef Kurdzielewicz, Janusz Wieslaw Kusy, Jan Laskowski, Antonina Leonkiewicz, Leszek Lesniak, Roman Machowicz, Marian Maj, Janusz Malinowski, Wieslaw Malujda, Andrzek Marchewka, Urszula Mastalerek, Edmund Michalik, Wieslawa Miller, Danuta Miscicka-Sliwka, Edmund Modrzyk, Henryk Nowak, Maria Olchowska, Henryk Padula, Maria Paprocka, Jerzy Piechocki, Andrzej Pierscinski, Jan Piskon, Wladyslaw Pewniak, Grazyna Pokuc, Bogdan Prus, Zenon Pyda, Waldemar Raczkowski, Marian Rauszer, Roman Rysiewicz, Stanislaw Sawicki, Ludwik Sielski, Bronislaw Sitko, Boleslaw Smagala, Eugeniusz Solecki, Krzyzsztof Sopala, Maria Sulikowska, Halina Suskiewicz, Jerzy Sypek, Antoni Szczucinski, Jozef Szyszkowski, Julian Tutak, Miroslaw Tylinski, Janusz Urbaniak, Jerzy Urbanski, Boleslaw Warchal, Zdzislaw Wasniowski, Celina Wegrzyn, Franciszek Wirski, Mieczyslaw Wlodarski, Henryk Wojtal, Stanislaw Wojtek, Franciszek Wozniak, Marian Wysocki, and Jozef Zyta.

PZPR CONGRESS ADOPTS DECLARATION ON SECURITY

LD031328 Warsaw PAP in English 1216 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, July 3 -- The 10th PUWP Congress adopted a declaration on security and cooperation in Europe which stressed that chances for a peaceful development of the European Continent created by the final act of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were not, unfortunately, fully used. [passage omitted]

Congress Declaration

LD031558 Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 3 -- More than 10 years have gone by since the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held. The Final Act adopted at the conference has created a realistic opportunity for a breakthrough in relations between all its participants. In accepting the inviolability of the political and territorial order it outlined a long-term programme of the peaceful development of Europe.

Unfortunately, the chances provided by it have not been fully put to use. Almost immediately following the great meeting, confrontational political forces have undertook attempts, lasting till this day, to weaken its significance and the effectivenss of the act's influence on the state of international relations. In NATO circles, especially in the U.S., efforts have been revived to gain military edge and pursue a policy from the position of strength, to use discrimination and economic embargo, to destabilize the internal situations of various states, including Poland. This facilitated the re-activization of revisionist-revanchist forces in the FRG hitting out at the postwar peaceful order in Europe.

We think that despite setbacks and disillusionments the Final Act and the CSCE process initiated by it remain a significant and positive factor in the shaping of the situation and climate on the European Continent. They still constitute a great chance of reversing negative trends, of strengthening lasting peace and equal security for all its states, of mutually advantageous cooperation. This chance cannot be wasted. Poland, so experienced by the effects of wars which affected our continent, was one of the initiators of this historic conference and has made a significant and constructive contribution to the elaboration of the Final Act. This Poland is today once again addressing all CSCE-member states with an ardent appeal.

Let us return jointly and immediately to the full abidingness by and application of all the principles of this great card of peace in Europe which opens the way to creating an effective system of collective security.

Our continent, despite national, cultural, religious and political system differences, is still our common place on earth. That which ties Europeans together is much richer, stronger and more significant that that which differs them. We are united by, first and foremost, the need to do away with deadly threats and the need to preserve and consolidate peace which is the most profound need for all our nations. At the end of the 20th century we are more than ever doomed to a joint fate.

Let us undertake joint efforts to check the arms race on earth and prevent it from space in order to avert the threat of nuclear annihilation. Let us lend our support to the great idea of Mikhail Gorbachev to free mankind from nuclear arms and other mass-destruction weapons by the end of the 20th century. Let us firmly support the issue of limiting, till complete elimination is achieved, the number of medium-range missiles on Europe's territory deployed there in recent years. Let us support efforts to totally ban nuclear weapons tests accompanied by the most stringent inspection.

Let us unite efforts to remove the threat posed by mass-destruction weapons with a radical reduction of armed forces and conventional weaponry in all of Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. Warsaw Treaty-member states have created a platform for these efforts through their recent appeal issued from Budapest.

At the same time we speak out for the creation of an all-European mechanism which would serve agreement on the issue of the means and methods of preventing and decreasing tensions and crisis on our continent. This would fortify the means of constructing mutual confidence currently being elaborated within the framework of the CSCE process.

We call on all CSCE-member states to show good political will and to immediately start negotiations on these and any other constructive proposals. We demand that a constructive course of talks within the framework of the CSCE process be guaranteed.

Let us jointly strengthen the infrastructure of peace in Europe through the realization of all the decisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Above all, let us put an end to the regress which has emerged in recent years in economic cooperation and which poses a threat of an economic cooperation and which poses a threat of an ecomonic division of our continent with all the immense damage it could cause to its prospects in the face of the scientific-technological revolution.

Let us return to economic relations already formed and let us search for new forms of cooperation, including the cooperation between CMEA and the EEC. Let us remove barriers and limitations, let us create broader opportunities for exchange and joint action in mastering new techniques and technologies.

Let us create the premises for the possibly most broad cooperation in the field of Europe's natural environment protection, including especially the strengthening of safety precautions and exchange of technologies in the field of nuclear power. Let us support scientific and cultural exchange, tourism and other inter-human contacts, let us abide by the whole Final Act and other broader CSCE documents through lively and increasingly broad cooperation in all fields of life. Poland is a country traditionally open to broad and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

It is in this spirit that we address:

-- All political parties, organizations and social groupings;

-- Let us do all we can to assure that our continent is not a seed of conflicts but that it make an appropriate contribution to the peaceful development of human civilization;

-- To all states-signatories to the CSCE Final Act -- let us do all we can to assure that the 21st century generations live without threat of war, in conditions of lasting security and peace, in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendship;

-- To all Poles -- Let us do all we can to assure that developing, strong and socialist Poland make a worthy contribution to consolidating the peaceful existence of the nations of Europe and the world.

CONGRESS DELEGATES ADDRESS WIDE-RANGING ISSUES

AU081256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 86 pp 10, 11

[Roundup of summarized speeches made from the floor at the 1 July session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Jan Sokolowski, senior foreman in the "Zamech" plant in Elblag:

The precongress campaign in Elblag Voivodship helped to increase the militancy of party organizations and members and to evaluate more thoroughly our party ranks and our potential for effective militant activities in order to be equal to the 10th Congress tasks.

We were aware of the conditions under which we do our work. Some communities still continue to display doubtful social moods, indifference toward the problems of the community and plants, consumerism, expectations of benefits that are impossible under present conditions, and susceptibility to the influence of our adversaries. [passage omitted]

Krzysztof Rau, stage director and director of the Bialystok puppet theater:

[Passage omitted] The areas outside the large urban centers need cultural investments most of all. Despite all the undoubted achievements of the past 40 years, this is especially true of all the areas east of the Vistula, in which cultural shortcomings are now becoming an insurmountable barrier to the further development of these areas. Of over 120 Polish theaters only 10 are placed in the areas east of the Vistula. No television center and none of the 17 dramatic art schools can be found there, except for branches of two such Warsaw schools. [passage omitted]

Jerzy Wilk, first secretary of the Legnica PZPR Committee:

[Passage omitted] The precongress discussion in our voivodship organization stresseed that the status of the workers class is not high enough and that the backbone of the workers class in the PZPR has been weakened. [paragraph continues]

During the precongress campaign we were also aware of the desire to further reduce this backbone in the composition of the congress delegates, and it seemed that even the workers agreed to this.

I think we must never forget that the party is able to play its leading role only if it is supported by the leading class and if it represents the overall, and not parochial, interests of this class. [passage omitted]

The precongress campaign demonstrated that the critical stream in the party is rather strong and that its distinctive feature is the fact that we have abandoned destructive criticism in favor of constructive criticism.

We continue to stress with satisfaction that members of our party organization level rational criticism against central and voivodship authorities, but we are concerned that their criticism of the immediate environment is feeble. This is so in production enterprises, institutions, and offices at various levels. Criticism of one's own weaknesses is a very rare occurence because people stick to the false principle that one should not speak badly about one's own community and party organization. [passage omitted]

Zenon Slowikowski, machine operator in the Plock oil processing combine:

[Passage omitted] The community I represent is astonished and concerned on account of the fact that neither the draft party program nor the congress theses have outlined any prospects for the oil processing sector of our industry. During the precongress discussion the comrades continued to stress that our basic task in the coming years is to maintain the production capacity of our combine. We want to be completely ready for the greater and more effective processing of crude oil as soon as our economy is able to make larger oil purchases.

For this reason our specialists have devised a specific program, but its implementation continues to encounter various difficulties. We will not be able to accomplish the program tasks on our own. We need the assistance of the central authorities in the form of materials, of foreign exchange so that we can buy the necessary equipment in capitalist countries, and of construction investments.

The precongress discussion also frequently pointed out that we could avoid some of our difficulties through organizational measures. My friends in the combine often ask me why it is that we have to curb the processing of oil because of the lack of storage whereas people continue to wait in long lines in front of gasoline stations. [passage omitted]

Teresa Wozniak, physician and deputy head of the health center in Elk, Suwalki Voivodship:

The adversaries of our system assert that it is impossible to reform socialism. This is political nonsense, of course. However, when we see how the principles of this system are implemented on occasions many of us become thoroughly frustrated. Yet, it is socialism -- the system of social justice -- that creates for everyone the opportunity for self-realization. But why is it that we are unable to take full advantage of this? Why is it that party members are unable to effectively oppose whatever hinders us from enjoying worthy and happy lives?

The answer must come from ourselves because it is our consistency and party perseverance that determine the effectiveness of our work and the speed with which we can overcome our crisis. Our attitude toward criticism is bad: We avoid like the plague anything that upsets our complacency. We are so sensitive to criticism that we never try to improve ourselves, but always try to improve others. When on occasion I listen to party discussions or to the statements made by local wiseacres I no longer wonder why there are so many defects in their socialist plants and institutions. [passage omitted]

Norbert Aleksiewicz, farmer from Klukowo, Pila Voivodship, and chairman of the Main Administration of the National Farmers Union and Agricultural Circles and Organizations:

[Passage omitted] The volume of farm production continues to be curbed by the shortage of production means, services, electricity, and fuels. The flow of mineral and lime fertilizers has been reduced, and we lack pesticides. The situation has been made worse by the permanent shortage and low quality of farm machines and, often, of spare parts. This is responsible for the farmers' poor attitude toward production as glaringly attested to by the precongress meetings. Such are the results of the failure to observe the Ninth Congress' decisions on raising the industry's production capacities in favor of farming. [passage omitted]

I ask the congress to restate in its resolution the cardinal principles of equal opportunities for efficient farmers, of the parity of earnings of farmers and nonfarmers, and of the full flow of production means for farming.

The farmers union is primarily active in the rural areas. It includes party members, the ZSL, nonparty people, believers, nonbelievers, experienced activists, and young farming aktivs. It is soil, toil, national culture, and regional folklore that unite us. [passage omitted] The farm policy of the past few years has inflicted many wrongs on peasants, and this is responsible for the fact that socialism is for the peasant and that the peasant is not afraid of socialism. [passage omitted]

Edward Lukasik, first secretary of the Poznan PZPR Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] Efforts to intensify the dialogue and cooperation with all of the social forces that accept socialist reality and to wage a resolute struggle against the political adversary are to us the road to the necessary increase in the militancy of our own ranks and other milieus. The first telling results are already there: The number of people on the sidelines continues to decrease. [passage omitted]

Our task is to ensure that the people's discontent with the injustices of life, with shortages, and with the individual and collective living standards does not turn into lamentations, wrangles, and claims for more benefits. Let us ensure that the criticism of various wrongs mobilizes the people for militant and energetic actions.

The experience of Poznan people shows that the most difficult task is to keep up the struggle against that which is obsolete -- against conservatism, staleness, dogmatism, and the other features that caused us great losses and that have nothing in common with the Leninist style of party life. Constant efforts to keep ourselves in critical focus should be the permanent motto of our daily party work. [passage omitted]

Exactly 30 years ago we experienced an explosion of the workers protest in Poznan. The fact that, despite the intentions of our adversaries, we are able to recall those events calmly and with dignity and to learn lessons from them is one more proof that we are treading the right road.

Miroslawa Polatynska, brigadier and storage attendant in the Miranda silk mill in Turek, Konin Voivodship:

It has to be clearly said at this congress that despite our various efforts, we have been unable to make progress in solving the problem of housing construction. [passage omitted] This congress should charge the government with the necessary comprehensive tasks of housing construction to be implemented by specific people who are made officially responsible for their commitments. I am so blunt about this problem because my present experience forces me to assume that we have no clear concept in the area of housing construction and that what we have is anarchy. We cannot afford to go on like this. At least not in our country, which is building socialism. [passage omitted]

Bogumil Moraczewski, welder and first secretary of the shop party organization in the cellulose-paper plant in Wloclawek:

The draft party program covers the next 15-20 years, which means that it is the young people's program and that young people must be ready to assume coresponsibility and then full responsibility for the country. [passage omitted]

On the strength of various views I am able to assert that the process of attracting young people to the party program is producing some positive results, but that they are far from what we should expect.

Young people continue to look for their place in life, but we must bear in mind that the view that only the party and government are responsible for the fates of young people is the greatest menace and ideological trap. In enterprises we have to listen to many demands and proposals, the implementation of which, young people allege, will determine their positive or negative attitudes toward work, enterprises, and party and government activities.

On the other hand, they have little to say on how they intend to help build the Poland of the year 2000. How is it that young people who come to enterprises as trained workers do not realize that they should participate in communal life and are not interested in the situation in enterprises? The only thing they are interested in is to get the highest possible wages for the least effort. We all keep on grumbling that modern young people are asocial and consumerist, but we do very little to change this situation. [passage omitted]

Our people are very bitter about the fact that social justice, which is the fundamental principle of our system, continues to be disregarded. It is the duty of the party to eliminate from our life features such as clique-mongering, cronyism, refusal to work, parasitism, and arrogance. These features are nothing new. We have been fighting them for years, but the results are very poor. [passage omitted]

Stefan Lenartowicz, first secretary of the primary party organization, physician, head of the surgical department in the regional hospital in Gryfow Slaski, Jelenia Gora Voivodship:

[Passage omitted] We have made great legislative efforts to counter the results of disturbing social features such as alcoholism, drug addiction, and profiteering. [paragraph continues]

However, we are giving too little attention to the causes of these features and we continue to all but completely ignore their economic and social determining factors. [passage omitted] Nor can I disregard the issue of the protection of the environment. It is true that tangible progress has been made in this protection, especially in that of water, at a great cost, but it is a fact that our activities in this regard are too inadequate and too slow. The pollution of the atmosphere through the excessive emission of industrial dust and gases has caused the ecological disaster in the Sudeten forests. [passage omitted]

RESULTS, REMARKS AT 10TH CONGRESS EVALUATED

PRON Assessment

LD072105 Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7: The presidium of the Executive Committee of the national council of the patriotic movement for national rebirth PRON today acquainted itself with information on the course and decisions of the 10th PUWP Congress. The Presidium underscored with satisfaction that the Central Committee report delivered by CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PUWP programme and the resolution of the 10th Congress contained valuable impulses for continuing socialist renewal -- the policy of agreement and reform. The aims of PRON were reaffirmed. The decisions of the 10th Congress constitute an inspiration for PRON's activities, for outlining the programmatic tasks of the movement at the 2nd Congress of PRON. PRON wishes to actively participate in putting to life all the initiatives undertaken by the 10th Congress which express social expectations and needs.

Commentary on Gorbachev Speech

AU031043 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 86 p 11

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski commentary: "Listening to Mikhail Gorbachev"]

[Text] The speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, was a very important part of the second day of the 10th PZPR Congress and was received particularly warmly by the congress delegates. For over 12 months we have been monitoring with undiminishing interest his broad political activity and efforts to perpetuate world peace. But this time the Soviet leader's voice was heard in Poland with particular attention and satisfaction.

With attention, because this was the voice of a great socialist power and at the same time, our neighbor, closest friend, and ally, addressed to our party and the whole of Polish society. With satisfaction, because he expressed sincere interest in the success of our intentions and actions and in Poland's being a strong, independent, and socialist country. "The Soviet Communists," he stressed, "understand and support your plans for the future and warmly wish for the fulfillment of all your plans. Your congress proves once again that the PZPR is a vanguard force, capable of uniting Poland's society and leading the country along the road of economic, social, and cultural progress."

Particular attention is deserved by that extensive portion of the speech about the universal, international significance of our experience and about the fact that the lessons stemming from the Polish crisis are important to more people than just Polish Communists because "those problems with which socialism is struggling at a very complex and momentous stage in its development have stood out in sharper contrast."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the 27th CPSU Congress, which recognized that an ability to perform self-criticism, to soberly assess one's actions, and to draw the necessary conclusions from past errors and mistakes is also an important form of struggle for socialism. "This is the basic principle behind successful activity by the workers class party which Lenin has bequeathed to us." said M. Gorbachev, and this thought concurs with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's assurance, expressed in his report, whereby our party is in complete solidarity with the innovative achievements of Lenin's party and with the future socialism stream that we in Poland call the line of socialist renewal.

When we listen to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and compare its contents with those of the Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress, we cannot fail to notice how many assessments and conclusions from these reports that there are in common. For example, both speeches view at the same time the prospects for Polish-Soviet cooperation, the expansion of which serves well the interests of both countries and the entire community. "Close cooperation and alliance between Poland and the USSR, two of the largest European socialist states, is an essential condition for the favorable development of our countries and for stability and peace in Europe," the Soviet leader said.

A further important part of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's speech dealt with current problems in Europe and the world. He severely criticized the U.S. Administration's moves aimed against detente and disarmament dialogue. He said: "We will put paid to the adventurist and destructive activity of the United States. One cannot let U.S. imperialism decide the fate of the world according to its own whims."

The attention of observers was drawn by the fact that the views of Poland and the Soviet Union are identical as far as an assessment of the present international situation is concerned. The conclusions drawn from this assessment by the Soviet leader are pervaded with principle-mindedness and a determination to pave the way toward dialogue, peaceful international cooperation, and bridgeheads of joint activity wherever possible. He stressed: "We support everything that serves the authentic interests of nations, peace, social justice, and human progress. We firmly reject everything that goes against these goals."

Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's Monday [30 June] speech from the podium of the 10th PZPR Congress has confirmed the steadfastness of the bonds joining Poland to the Soviet Union. But the significance of this voice from Warsaw exceeds the framework of relations joining our fraternal parties, states, and peoples. It has become an important international event. It has revealed important truths and correlations occurring at the present stage of socialist and communist construction in our countries. It has thrown new light on a series of important issues concerning international life, in which the countries of real socialism are a decisive factor of peace and progress.

Solidarity Spokesman's Remarks

PM0114112 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Jun 86 p 5

[Undated interview with Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by Anders Bodegard: "First Party Congress Since Solidarity: 'Ideology Merely Window-Dressing'"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Communist Party's 10th Congress began Sunday [29 June]. little interest in the event, which is taking place against the background of the recent arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of underground Solidarity, is to be found among Poles in general.

"The arrest of Bujak has great psychological significance." Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz told SVENSKA DAGBLADET in an interview in Warsaw. The interview with Onyszkiewicz is the first of two items on the situation in Poland today.

"It is characteristic of the current situation in Poland that the authorities are making lots of administrative decisions that are subsequently either not carried out at all or only carried out half-heartedly." So said Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, giving the example of Solidarity adviser and historian Bronislaw Geremek's position at the Polish Academy of Sciences. He was dismissed from the academy over a year ago but still continues to conduct his seminar.

Onyszkiewicz himself is a mathematician at Warsaw University. Despite constant nudges from the ministry the university's rector refuses to get rid of him. Resistance is thus considerably more widespread than merely that practiced by the active opposition. Onyszkiewicz is part of this, and members live under the constant threat of reprisals.

I asked Onyszkiewicz to comment on the 10th PZPR Congress. (The people I had met so far had shrugged their shoulders and said: "What congress?")

"The congress will not change anything for the population, for us. It is, however, of some significance for the party itself. The Jaruzelski leadership wants to use it to strengthen its position. The consolidation will happen through the abolition of the statute changes in the direction of democratization, which were introduced during the Ninth Congress, during the Solidarity era. For example, it was decided then that the party first secretary should be elected by the whole congress, not by the Central Committee plenum, and that elections at all levels of the party should be secret and that more than one candidate should be nominated. The whole of this new party statute was suspended 13 December 1981 -- without any legal basis, of course -- and on several points it is still in disuse. Thus, it is a return to the norm of the old and so discredited democratic centralism. The aim is to make it easier for the incumbent leadership to retain power and control over the party machine.

"You have to bear in mind that Jaruzelski inherited a Central Committee and a Politburo that do not consist of his people alone. It is true that he has carried out several personnel changes in the government, but as far as the party leadership is concerned he has been considerably more careful. This time Jaruzelski has at his disposal a new means of applying pressure. In the past people have been elected to the position of delegate and to a local position at the same time. This time the congress delegates' future out in the provinces is dependent on their behavior at the congress.

"Another difference from the previous congress is that the party machine's people were not elected as delegates then; it was thus a congress of the party masses. Once again it is chiefly people from the party and state machines that are now being elected. Another new element is that these include many people from the security machine -- 19 people in Warsaw alone. This shows the growing role the police is playing within party and state."

So what sort of decisions can the party be expected to make? The documents and proposals that have been published in advance have, according to Onyszkiewicz, the character of a government program couched in general terms -- more housing, increased production, and so on -- despite the fact that this is a communist party congress. The ideology is pure decoration -- something that it has long been, for that matter, Onyszkiewicz said.

In the last few years the party has played a fairly discreet role -- in connection with the Sejm elections last month, for example. This is because the party is still significantly weakened, Onyszkiewicz said. In the past the party was a tool which controlled all areas of social life. In had its cells and its people in all institutions and associations, in all work places. This tool is now unusable and the control must be exercised through other means, chiefly through the police. This needs a legal base for its activities -- the reason for the "galloping legislation," inflation in the form of new laws.

During the Stalin era Poland had what was in formal terms very liberal legislation, which, however, no one was able to use because the omnipresent party stood in the way. Now, however, the leadership needs formal obstacles, possibilities of threatening legal repercussions. Police reporting has been extended and has at its disposal special units dealing closely with work places and institutions.

I asked how successful the regime had been with recruitment to the mass organizations -- the youth league, the legal trade unions, and so on. The youth organizations are still very marginal. This applies particularly to schools and universities. At Warsaw University with its 20,000 studdents only a few hundred belong to the student association, which is intended as a broad organization with very low ideological demands on its members, and the more politicized socialist youth association has only a few dozen members.

"The situation is somewhat different with the new trade unions. Membership in them is linked to certain material advantages -- for example, the possibility of vacations at reasonable prices. In many places -- in Silesia, for example -- trade union membership is prerequisite for getting a job. Membership, which is now put officially at 50 percent, is thus determined by material considerations and is not the result of a political decision."

However, those who keep their distance from the new trade unions do so for expressly political reasons. In many places membership lists are kept secret, since many people consider it shameful to be a member. In Krakow a study has been carried out by an institution linked to the party.

"The report, which was not intended for publication, has leaked out. The work seems reliable, even though half of those interviewed refused to answer the questions at all. The results show a smaller number of trade union members than in official figures. In a commentary this fact is explained with the argument that there are people who are ashamed to admit membership and that there are any who do not even know whether they are counted as members. It is not Solidarity but a party institution that is saying this.

"The only way of testing members' loyalty to the new trade unions would be to give them the opportunity for choosing another union. I am convinced that if there were such a possbility we would not get the same situation as when Solidarity was formed in the fall of 1980. Then the offcial trade unions fell apart within a few weeks."

I then asked how Onyszkiewicz views the independent civil society that has developed in parallel with official society. He said that there are limits to its development potential. It can only be a partial duplicate of the official structures. The area in which there has been the greatest successes is information. The large number of periodicals and books that appear outside the control of the censor means that the monopoly on information that is necessary to the communist state has been broken. Onyszkiewicz referred to the above-mentioned opinion poll. It showed that 10 percent of Poles have regular access to the independent press and base their view of the situation on this. The figure should in actual fact be higher.

"The parallelism between official and independent society also exists in the fields of culture and, to a certain extent, education," Onyszkiewicz said. The state has lost its exclusive rights as patron for art and culture. This function is now performed in part -- to a limited extent, for very understandable reasons -- by Solidarity, in part, and on a very large scale by the church.

I then asked Onyszckiewicz to comment on the arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, Solidarity's underground leader for 4 and 1/2 years.

"The majority of Solidarity's well-known underground leaders are now in jail -- Bujak, Frasyniuk, Lis, and others. I think the arrest of Bujak has great psychological signifigance. Bujak -- still free after 4 and 1/2 years of underground work -- was a living legend needed by the people to the extent that for several days there were rumors circulating that in actual fact it was not Bujak who had been arrested. It was a psychological shock. But this does not mean that Solidarity's underground structures have been torn down. They are very decentralized and rest on the actions and initiative of the individual, on what we call 'self-organization.' The Central Committee is more a coordination and information body than a combat staff for the planning of actions."

The Polish resistance movement is still supported in the West by the trade union movement, by the Trade Union Confederation in Sweden, for example. But interest in Sweden is growing weaker. Events are less spectacular and are losing their news value. I asked Onyszkiewicz how public opinion in the West could influence developments.

"The situation in which we find ourselves could be described as deadlock, where the state leadership has dug into one trench and the population into another. As a result we are very far from any sort of stability. At present Poland is a very unstable country in which the situation could rapidly become explosive. New forces have grown up -- social and professional groups are now represented in a new way. People are in the process of drawing up new programs for the future. As a result the political spectrum in Poland is considerably more varied than the official power structures can permit. The Polish political system lacks self-regulating mechanisms, and that is why it develops and changes only as a result of crisis and pressures from outside. Every crisis in Poland not only has internal effects but also means that the situation in Europe is disturbed. Because Poland, with its 40 million inhabitants living in a strategically important area, is a not inconsiderable country.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI REPORT TO CONGRESS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish on 30 June carries on pages 3 to 8 the 28,000-word PZPR Central Committee report to the 10th PZPR Congress read by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski on the first day of the congress in Warsaw on 29 June. The RZECZPOSPOLITA report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 1 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G1, revealing the following variations:

Page G6, paragraph two, line three reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...construction is expensive,and continues to go up. (changing wording)

Page G8, paragraph one, line one reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: for equality of initial career opportunities. In the most...(supplying indistinct words and changing punctuation)

Page G11, paragraph three, line three reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: One can manufacture well and in a...(confirming word);

Page G18, paragraph four, line eight reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: The involvement of the Scientific Society for Organization and Management, Polish Economic Society, and Supreme Technical Organization (changing wording)

Page G22, paragraph three, line four reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...very widely developed infrastructure of various societies, committees, associations, circles, and clubs. (supplying indistinct words)

Page G27, paragraph two, line two reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA:...its impassable limits. Accord does not mean everyone agreeing with everyone else about everything. (changing wording)

Page G36, paragraph two, line two reads in RZECZPOSPOLITA: It was unavoidable to work precisely so, in the form of aktiv groups. (changing wording)

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI'S CLOSING SPEECH

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 4 July on page 3 carries the 4,000-word PAP version of W. Jaruzelski's closing speech at the 3 July session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The TRYBUNA LUDU report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish version published in the 7 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G17, revealing the following variation:

Page G19, paragraph 6, line two reads in TRYBUNA LUDU:...openness or the rationing [DAWKOWANIE] of information,...(changing wording)

COMPARISON OF SIWICKI SPEECH TO PZPR CONGRESS

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 1 July on page 5 carries the 3,000-word speech by PPR Defense Minister Florian Siwicki at the 30 June session of the 10th PZPR Congress in Warsaw. The ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI report has been compared with the Warsaw Domestic Service Polish verion published in the 2 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G7, revealing the following variations:

Page G7, paragraph three, line six reads in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:...nation to be bartered. (supplying indistinct word)

Page G10, paragraph one, line one reads in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI:...actively present at nonmilitary sections...(supplying indistinct word)

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS

LD062300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] In connection with his reelectidon to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed a telegram of congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh. Zibigniew Messner addressed a congratulatory telegram to Dumaagiyn Sodnom in connection with his reappointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

YUGOSLAVIA'S DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES FOR VISIT 8 JUL

Holds Talks With Vaduva

LD082224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1709 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, July 8 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Romanian goodneighbourly relations constitute a factor of stability in the Balkans and Europe, thereby confirming their broader international significance, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his host Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva assessed here today.

The two countries' foreign ministers confirmed the readiness to encourage the development of Yugoslav-Romanian overall cooperation, especially in the field of long-term deals and industrial cooperation. The need for completing in time the works on the Djerdap 2 hydro-electric power project, being jointly built by Yugoslavia and Romania on the Danube, was stressed during the talks.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva underscored the importance of expanding border cooperation which, both sides stressed, could be intensified on the basis of contacts, on which negotiations are currently in progress.

The Yugoslav side emphasized the significance being attached to the position of the Romanian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Serbian and Croat nationalities in Romania, setting out from the principled stand that they contribute to friendly relations, rapprochement and the strengthening of good neighbourly cooperation.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva indicated the need for expanding cultural, educational, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in the field of information.

Comprehensively reviewing key international issues, the two countries' foreign ministers noted the high level of similarity in their views. It was jointly assessed that progress at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be major inportance.

Dizdarevic and Vaduva pointed to the need for expanding and making more dynamic bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the Balkans. The Balkans, they said, should increasingly be turning into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and comprehensive cooperation based on equality.

Dizdarevic invited Vaduva to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Received by Ceausescu

AU081800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/7/1986 -- On Tuesday, July 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who paid a working visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for having been received and showed he had the pleasant mission of conveying President Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leadership a friendly salute and the best wishes on behalf of Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, of the Yugoslav party and state leadership.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed President Sinan Hasani, the other comrades in the Yugoslav party and state leadership a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the traditional relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia which follow a positive course, in the spirit of the understandings reached at top level. It was considered that the economic potential of the two countries offered broad possibilities for the further growth of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation, through joint efforts, for the intensification of cooperation in production and on third markets, for the expansion and diversification of bilateral commercial exchanges.

Current problems of the world political life were approached. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that under the current circumstances, when the international situation continued to be extremely serious, the fundamental problems of our epoch were the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace on our planet.

The need was underscored to work responsibly to halt the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe, eliminate nuclear weapons from our continent and from all over the world. In that framework, the importance was brought to the fore of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, of creating a climate of confidence and broad cooperation among all Balkan countries.

During the interview, the significance was emphasized of intensified efforts and political and diplomatic actions to put an end to all military conflicts and settle all interstate litigious issues by peaceful ways, through neogitations alone.

In connection with the world economic situation, the need was stressed for a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the problem of the developing countries' extremely high foreign debt included, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Highlighting the role of the Non-aligned Movement in the international life, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that action was needed to overcome divergences among some nonaligned countries, to strengthen those states' unity of action with a view to enhancing their contribution to the resolution of the major problems that face mankind.

Romania's and Yugoslavia's determination was underscored to intensify their cooperation in the international arena, to contribute actively to the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference, to the assertion of the policy of detente, disarmament, understanding, collaboration and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and all over the world.

Concludes Visit; Departs

LD082225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his 1-day working visit to Romania this afternoon and left Bucharest for Belgrade. At Otopeni Bucharest international airport, Raif Dizdarevic, Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials were seen off by Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, his assistant Constantin Oancea, and Romanian Ambassador in Belgrade Dumitru Popa. Milos Melovski, SFRY ambassador in the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also present.

Shortly before his departure, Raif Dizdarevic was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, head of the Romanian party and state.

'COMMUNIQUE' ON VISIT BY CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT

AU300831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 26 Jun 86

["Communique" on official visit paid by Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, to Romania from 23-26 June at President Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/6/1986 -- A communique on the official visit of friendship to Romania of Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde issued in Bucahrest says that his talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, were an in-depth analysis of how to expand the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and states, covered opinions on the major international problems.

A general long-term cooperation agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde was signed during the visit, as well as an agreement of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Cape Verde examined the international political and economic situation and were pleased to note their identity of views on the major problems confronting mankind.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the very serious situation worldwide, as a result of the arms race, of the nuclear one more particularly, of the multiplication of the hotbeds of tension in various parts of the globe, of the persisting world economic crisis and the unprecedented deterioration of the economic cessation of the arms race and a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear weapons elimination as cardinal questions of our age, the two presidents stated their belief that international peace and security could be ensured only by a complex general disarmament approach through measures that should include nuclear dissarmament, a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, troops and military spending, and other measures apt to pave the way for disarmament. They are of the opinion that the nuclear powers should step up their efforts at the underway negotiations to come to mutually acceptable agreements on disarmament, on the complete liquidation of nuclear arsenals and the prevention of the deployment of nuclear weapons in space.

The two leaders take the view that action should be taken to stop the location of new medium-range missiles in Euorpe and eliminate the ones in place. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Cape Verde were for the creation of nuclear free zones in various parts of the world. In context, they expressed their support to the initiatives for the creation of such a zone in the Balkans and of a chemical weapons-free zone in the region.

The two heads of state were firmly for the freedom of navigation in the international waters of seas and oceans, and underscored the danger of holding military manoeuvres in those waters.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira underlined that more insistent action had to be taken to step up the work of the Geneva disarmament conference, to come to concrete agreements at the Vienna talks and at the Stockholm conference, to agree on efficient measures of confidence- and security-building, non-recourse to the threat or use of force in Europe.

Hailing the UN General Assembly's proclamation of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the two presidents are of the opinion that this initiative should bring substantial changes in the international life -- concrete results on the path of disarmament and peace, a negotiated settlement of conflicts, the non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

On analysing the situation in Africa, the two leaders reiterated their full support to the fight of the African peoples for national independence and liberty, and expressed their concern over the worsening economic and social situation, the persistent hotbeds of tension and the aggressive destabilizing actions of the imperialist forces against the peoples on that continent.

On the situation in austral Africa, the two presidents assessed the anachronistic apartheid system as a source of violence and tension, the chief obstacle to peace, progress and social justice for the peoples in that region. The two heads of state firmly condemned the aggressive actions of South Africa and of the force hostile to Africa against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the neighbouring countries, against the Peoples' Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique more particularly. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira also underscored the important role incumbent on the Organization of African Unity in rallying the African countries' efforts for a political settlement of differences and states of tension in that continent, the promotion of economic cooperation among the respective states, and the rejection of manoeuvres and acts of aggression undertaken against the African peoples by imperialist, colonialist, neocolonialist and racist forces.

The communique reiterates the two countries' position on the Middle East and shows that the two presidents stated for the calling, under UN aegis, of an international conference on Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Referring to the war between Iraq and Iran, the two leaders stated for an undelayed passage to negotiations between the two countries with a view to peacefully solving their problems and ensuring their development in conditions of peace and good neighbourliness.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira expressed their country's support to and solidarity with the fight waged by the peoples in Africa, Latin America and Asia for safeguarding and strengthening their national independence, for ensuring their free, self-reliant development on the road of economic and social progress. They agreed on the need to call an international conference at the UN on global negotiations between developing and developed countries to find ways and means apt to narrow down the ever wider gap between them and lay the foundations of a New International Economic Order.

The two heads of state consider that corresponding, firm steps are needed to find a global solution to the foreign debt problem of developing countries, more particularly, of the least developed ones. President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira also considered as highly important the expansion and deepening of economic cooperation among developing countries, the consolidation of their solidarity and unity of action in the efforts for the development and establishment of relations of equality and equity in the world economy.

Referring to the recent UN General Assembly special session on the critical situation in Africa, the two presidents underlined the necessity that the international community should show its support to the endeavours made by the African countries in their fight against underdevelopment, especially against the disastrous effects of a long drought, of desertification phenomena and other natural calamities.

It was agreed that the two countries should closely cooperate at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare so that it may substantially help the resolution of problems in southern Africa, of those concerning the economic situation in Africa and of present-day issues.

The two presidents assess that action should be taken for the strengthening of the UN role and its higher efficiency in the consolidation of peace and security, in the peaceful settlement of interstate differences, in support of socioeconomic development and international cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Aristides Maria Pereira decided to intensify collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde in the international life, within the UN and its specialized agencies, the Group of 77 and the Non-aligned Movement, with a view to enhancing their contribution to solving the major problems of the contemporary world, promoting international peace, security and cooperation.

Aristides Maria Pereira and Carlina Fortes Pereira invited Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Cape Verde. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit is to be set subsequently through diplomatic channels.

RCP GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO 13TH LCY CONGRESS

AU070954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text] On behalf of the RCP; its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; and all the Romanian people we extend to you, to all the Communists, and all the working people in the SFRY cordial, comradely greetings together with our message of warm friendship and best wishes for fruitful activity and complete success to the congress proceedings.

The Communists and the whole Romanian people are familiar with the creative activity carried out by the working people in Yugoslavia and with the deep socioeconomic changes they brought about, led by the Communist League in the years of the socialist construction, and sincerely rejoice in the undeniable achievements attained in developing the country's material and cultural base. We believe that by implementing the decisions that will be adopted by the 13th LCY Congress you will successfully resolve the problems brought about by the continuous development of the economic potential and the cultural heritage of the country, and will give an impetus to the passage to the revolutionary process of building a new society in the SFRY, for the well-being and prosperity of all the peoples and nationalities in friendly Yugoslavia.

We notice with particular satisfaction that relations of solid friendship and cooperation, based on equality, esteem, and mutual respect have been established between the RCP and the LCY. The meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito played a particularly important role in developing these relations.

The mutual visits and the Romanian-Yugoslav summit talks held during the past years have stressed that the broad possibilities, the traditional relations of friendship, and the relations of good neighborliness provide for amplifying the mutually advantageous cooperation and they have reasserted the joint determination to further develop cooperation in various fields of activity, for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Romania and Yugoslavia are also very interested in cooperating closely in the international arena in order to establish a climate of trust, cooperation, and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Under the leadership of its Communist Party, the Romanian people have attained outstanding successes on the path of building the new system, increasing the productive and scientific-technological potential of the national economy, developing and modernizing the production forces, increasing economic efficiency, and making science, education, arts, and culture flourish.

Today, Romania is a country that is firmly engaged in implementing a great program of peaceful construction. In the 1981-85 5-year plan period, our country traveled another very important stage on the road of socioeconomic development and increasing the whole nation's standard of living. A number of difficulties caused by the international economic crisis and by some contradictions that emerged in developing various sectors of activity had to be overcome. As a result of the activity carried out, industrial production increased by 21 percent, agricultural production by over 10 percent, and national income by more than 24 percent. On this basis both the overall development of the production forces and the increase of the working people's real income by 8 percent have been ensured. The other branches of the national economy have also developed adequately. Science, education, and culture have greatly developed.

The successes attained in all fields of socialist construction are the result of the whole Romanian people's work and of the RCP policy, which acts to apply the general truths of scientific socialism and the revolutionary, materialist-dialectical concept about the world and life to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country.

The working people in our country act to unflinchingly implement the policy of the RCP -- which is celebrating the 65th anniversary of its creation this year -- and they firmly act to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions. The Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly engaged in fulfilling the Eighth 5-Year Plan, whose fundamental objective is Romania's progress to a new, superior stage of socioeconomic development and the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the country's advance toward communism.

In order to achieve all these important objectives, our party works to confer a new quality in the work and life of the entire society. We attach the greatest attention to continuously developing the production forces on the basis of broadly applying science and modern technologies, achieving a thorough agrarian revolution, perfecting consistently the forms of organizing and managing society, and developing the revolutionary workers' democracy, self-management, and self-administration by expanding the democratic framework of the working people's participation in formulating and implementing the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state.

The international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the arms race, of the accumulation of new and increasingly more perfected types of weapons, of the worsening of some conflicts in various parts of the world, and of the manifestation of the policy of force and dictat. All these lead to the increase of the danger of a new war, which would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe with the most serious consequences for the existence of life itself on our planet. Therefore, the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu consider that, today, the fundamental problem of the international situation is to defend peace, halt the arms race, and pass to concrete disarmament measures and the elimination of nuclear weapons.

Romania believes that it is necessary that a comprehensive disarmament program should be formulated, focusing on nuclear disarmament, but which would also be aimed at reducing conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. We believe that all countries should act firmly to solve all problems confronting mankind, including the serious problems of underdevelopment and foreign debts, solely through negotiations. The economic development programs and social progress of peoples can be achieved only under conditions of tranquility and peace and by broad international cooperation.

As a country situated in the Balkans, Romania carries out sustained activity to turn this region into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases.

Our country actively militates for accomplishing security and cooperation in Europe. We believe that everything should be done in order to conclude successfully the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe and the Vienna negotiations on reducing force and weapons in the central part of the continent, and to attain positive results at the Geneva disarmament conference.

Romania pays particular attention to developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries, primarily with its neighbors. We also work to expand cooperation with developing countries, with developed capitalist countries, and with all countries regardless of their social system, based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, respect, and mutual advantage.

We firmly speak out for strengthening solidarity among developing countries, nonaligned countries, and small- and medium-sized countries, which, by acting in unity, will be able to bring about solutions to economic problems and the achievement of an international economic order.

The RCP carries out a broad activity to strengthen solidarity and the unity of the communist and workers international movement, based on respect for the independence of each party and its right to independently formulate its political line, in accordance with the concrete conditions under which it carries out its activity. We firmly believe that, by increasing cooperation among communist, workers, socialist, and social-democratic parties and progressive, democratic, and people's forces everywhere, we can ensure a happy future for mankind.

We extend to you once again, esteemed comrades, sincere wishes for success in the 13th LCY Congress proceedings and in implementing the decisions to be adopted for the benefit of friendly, socialist Yugoslavia's development and progress.

GREETINGS CONVEYED TO 10TH PZPR CONGRESS

AU060615 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] On behalf of the RCP; its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; all the communists; and all our people, we convey to the delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress, the communists, and all the Polish people revolutionary greetings with wishes for complete success in the proceedings of your congress, an event of particular importance in the life of the party, the people, and the socialist Polish state.

The communists and all the Romanian people hail and highly value the tireless efforts made by your party and people on the road of socialist renewal to overcome obstacles along the path of achieving important successes in the socioeconomic development of the homeland and in raising the material and cultural well-being of the working people. We also value Poland's active participation in international events. As close friends, we express our profound joy for your successes and we extend to you our warmest congratulations.

We wish you full success in fulfilling the important tasks that will be adopted by your congress for Poland's firm advance along the road of socialism.

We take this opportunity to recall, with particular satisfaction the positive course of the relations of friendship and cooperation in various fields between the RCP and the PZPR and between our countries and peoples. A decisive role in deepening and strengthening these relations, with old and long-standing traditions, was played and is still being played by the frequent meetings between the leaders of our parties and countries -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski -- and by the agreements reached on these occasions, agreements which give a strong impetus to developing economy, science, technology, and culture as well as to increasing contacts and exchanges of experience between our parties and mass and civic organizations.

Strongly mobilized by the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, all the Romanian people, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are taking forceful actions to commendably implement the party program for building a comprehensively developed society and the country's advance toward communism, says the message, and it stresses the priority concerns during the 8th 5-Year Plan period, the objective of which is Romania's passage from the stage of a developing country to the stage of an averagely developed country.

We act to increase the leading role of the party in all fields of socioeconomic life and to strengthen, in every possible way, its indissoluble ties with the people. At the same time, we are concerned with strengthening the workers revolutionary democracy and with perfecting the framework of the working people's direct participation in the management of the whole socioeconomic life and in formulating and implementing the internal and foreign policy of our party and state.

In order to be able to fulfill their objectives, the Romanian people -- as all other peoples -- need peace. The international situation continues to be very serious as a result of the continuing arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, increasing military conflicts, and the imperialist policy of aggression and diktat. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that "we are living in such time in the history of mankind when the fundamental issues are to halt the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, to determine the passage to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to do everything possible -- before it is too late -- to save mankind from destruction and ensure the people's existence, freedom, independence, and life.

Romania hailed and actively supports the disarmament program to be achieved by the year 2000 in several stages proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the decision of the Soviet Union to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests. We believe that everything possible should be done to reach, as soon as possible, an agreement on halting the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and to move on to the elimination of those already in place.

The achievement of the proposals included in the appeal of the Warsaw Pact countries, recently addressed to the NATO countries and to all European countries, would mean an important step toward this goal.

Our country also speaks out for the adoption of a comprehensive general disarmament program, focusing on the nuclear weapons, which should include chemical and conventional weapons and should envisage a cutback of up to 50 percent of all weapons and military troops, the corresponding cutback on military expenditures, and the limitation of the manufacturing and selling of weapons.

Romania believes that increased efforts should be made so that positive results are reached at the Stockholm Conference on Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, at the Vienna negotiations for reducing troops and arms in central Europe, and at the disarmament conference in Geneva. Likewise, of great significance would be the setting up of nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones in the Balkans, in the center and northern parts of Europe, as well as in other regions throughout the world.

In its overall foreign policy our country devotes particular attention to deepening relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and to strengthening unity among them. We act to implement the decisions adopted at the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries and the long-term program of scientific-technical cooperation.

At the same time, we develop our relations of cooperation with developing countries and with developed countries.

We consistently base our foreign policy on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, and respect for the right of each nation to independently decide on its development path.

We firmly militate to eliminate the use of force in international relations and to solve all conflicts and interstate disputes only by peaceful means, through negotiations.

Romania calls for concrete measures to eliminate the great gaps which separate developing countries from developed countries and to establish a New International Economic Order.

The RCP increases cooperation and militant solidarity with the communist and workers parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with national liberation movements, and with democratic parties and progressive forces everywhere in the struggle waged for social progress and peace throughout the world.

We convey to you, the communists, and the fraternal Polish people friendly wishes for complete successes in the implementation of the decisions that will be adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress and success in your activity devoted to the continuous progress of socialist Poland, to the happiness and well-being of the Polish people, and in the struggle for peace and cooperation among nations.

DASCALESCU CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU042053 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Sodnom Damaagiyn, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of his reinvestiture to this office. The cable conveys congratulations and wishes for his success in fulfilling the high mission bestowed upon him. In the cable the belief that the relations of cooperation between the two countries' governments will continuously expand and develop in the interests of the Romanian and friendly Mongolian people is expressed.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

Mikulic Dinner Toast

LD062133 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Toast by Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and member of the State Presidency, at dinner for PRC State Council Premier Zhao Ziyang, in Belgrade on 6 July 86]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Greeting to the high-ranking guest from the PRC, Branko Mikulic, the FEC president said:

Your visit comes at a time when (?relations) and cooperation between our two countries are developing very successfully and when new prospects are opening up for their further comprehensive development.

The authentic revolutions and ktheir achievements, the aspirations and determination to build socialism in their own ways in accordance with their own conditions and needs, are a firm link between Yugoslavia and China. There are no open questions between us and we have identical or similar views on international questions.

Yugoslavia attaches special importance to the further development of friendly relations with the PRC.

Since President Tito's visit to China, our relations have entered the stage of intensive and comprehensive cooperation. We are maintaining a continuous dialogue at all state and party levels and are carrying out an exchange of experiences in many fields of economic and social development. The meetings between the most senior leaders of our two countries during the last few years have given an impetus to the furthering of the acquaintance and the strengthening of the friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and China on a stable and long-term basis.

Comrade Premier, we are following very closely the achievements that the PRC is attaining in socialist construction on the basis of its specific conditions and experiences, undertaking reforms that have far-reaching significance. It is our wish that you achieve even greater successes on this road.

With the same attention we are following the active, constructive, independent and peaceful policy of China on an international level. This involvement of the PRC represents a great contribution to the efforts toward the positive development of international relations, broad and equitable cooperation, the relaxation of international tensions and lasting peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Premier, the international situation continues to be very complex and dangerous for peace in the world. Negative tendencies are continuing, particularly in East-West relations, which are based on an unstable balance of forces.

The possibility for a rapid return to detente is not being perceived. Yugoslavia has always advocated a policy of relaxing tension, stressing that detente should be universal in accordance with its essence and in terms of the area it covers. Without universal detente neither real peace nor full security can be realized.

The fundamental problem of today's world is the halting the arms race and making a transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The only way to solve this problem is through negotiations and understandings.

The nonaligned and other developing countries are most frequently on the receiving end of the policy of force and military intervention. As a result, the Nonaligned Movement has long since advocated the military disengagement of the great powers and blocs from the field of the nonaligned countries. In this way there would be a restriction in the space for bloc confrontation and the nonaligned countries would strengthen their security.

We are very concerned, Comrade Premier, about the failure to solve old crises and the outbreak of new ones in various areas of the world.

The rascist regime of the Republic of South Africa is continuing to implement even more brutally, the policy of apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia.

We have condemned in the harshest terms the aggressive and violent acts of the Republic of South Africa both against the majority of the population and against neighboring countries.

Yugoslavia advocates an equitable and lasting solution to the crisis in the Middle East, based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories and the securing of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. We support the idea of an international conference on the Near East, under the auspices of the United Nations, and with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yugoslavia continues to be worried by the situation in the Mediterranean, where a particular threat is posed by the increasingly intensive operation of the military factor and the increased interference and conflict of forces and factors outside the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia offers full support to the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the Mediterranean and is actively advocating that this region become a zone of peace and cooperation and that the countries of the Mediterranean have sovereignty in deciding on what happens in this region.

We are concerned by the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, in which both countries are suffering great human and material losses. We support peaceful initiatives that could lead to the cessation of bloodletting and the initiation of negotiations between the two nonaligned countries.

We are for a just and lasting political solution to the problems of Cambodia and Afghanistan on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the creation of conditions for the peoples of these countries themselves, without outside interference, to decide on their own future. The 8-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we believe to be useful in reaching a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

We also support the actions and proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful unification of Korea.

Comrade Premier, the economic crisis affecting all countries, especially the developing countries, is a source of tension and general instability in the world. International economic relations are of essential significance for the position, development and security of the nonaligned and other developing countries. The problem of debts has grown into the most direct threat to the development and security of many countries and thus become a prime political problem of today's world. It can be solved only if the further economic development of the developing countries is ensured.

Yugoslavia is investing great efforts in finding a solution to the problems in North-South relations and in strengthening South-South cooperation. Our strategic orientation is that all burning problems should be solved through constructive dialogue between the developed and the developing countries.

In the present complex international situation, the movement of the nonaligned countries, as a global and independent factor in international relations, has an irreplaceable role in coming up with peaceful and equitable solutions to international problems. We are convinced that the forthcoming summit in Harare, too, will be a significant stage inthe development of the movement and policy of nonalignment and that it will give a new impetus to their further affirmation on the international scene.

On this occasion, too, I wish to stress, Comrade Premier, that Yugoslavia highly values the appreciation that the PRC has for the policy and movement of the nonaligned countries.

Being guided by the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia is advocating that in the interest of stable development, security, and peace in the world, relations among states be built on a basis of equality, and that all forms of inequality, the politics of force and pressure, interference and intervention, domination and hegemonism, be removed from international relations. The preconditions for the preservation of peace are the renunciation of the use of force and the peaceful solution of problems, the development of relations of trust and the strengthening of equitable international cooperation.

We attach great importance to the expansion of cooperation in the Balkans and support the initiatives for its transformation into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation -- without nuclear weapons. Comprehensive cooperation with neighboring countries is the enduring orientation of our foreign policy. Yugoslavia is constantly trying to enrich cooperation with its neighbors -- in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, the Final Act of the Helsinki Agreement, and other international documents.

Comrade Premier, considering this fairly bleak picture of the world, both countries and peoples need to blaze new trails, roads to peace, understanding, mutual solidarity, and the building of a better tomorrow. This is also a function of your friendship mission, a mission that links the states and nations from the different parts of our world. I would once again like to wish you a very pleasant visit in our country and hope that you will acquaint yourself with our achievements and feel, this time as well, the friendship which the nations and nationlities of Yugoslavia have for the PRC and the Chinese people. I am sure that your visit will give a new stimulus to the strengthening of friendship and the expansion of cooperation between our peoples.

Hasani Receives Zhao Ziyang

LD081638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and his aides.

The talks were also attended by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Zvone Dragan, SFRY ambassador to China.

The head of the Chinese Government extended greetings from PRC President Li Xiannian to Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. It was jointly assessed during the talks that both China's and Yugoslavia's goals as well as their views on many issues of internal development and foreign policy are very close thus providing ample scope for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the talks in Belgrade over the last few days were very useful. They outlined the paths and specific forms of further development of friendly cooperation between China and Yugoslavia.

When discussing topical international issues, particular reference was made to preparations for the conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries to be held in Harare. The Chinese premier expressed his belief that the conference in Harare will further help to promote the original principles of the policy of nonalignment and that this important international gathering will make a specific contribution to the efforts to resolve urgent international problems.

In his response to the statement by the Chinese premier to the effect that China has a high opinion of the Nonaligned Movement's positive role and, by implication of Yugoslavia, in international relations, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed that Yugosalvia sets great store by China's positive attitude to the Nonaligned Movement.

Final Talks Held

LD082119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1718 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, met in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade today. During the meeting, they exchanged views on issues of interest to both countries. They were later joined by their aides who also took part in the dialogue.

The final round of the Yugoslav-Chinese talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and full openness, was used to sum up the previous meeting as well as the meetings between departmental ministers.

The talks reaffirmed the very high level of friendly relations and cooperation existing between Yugoslavia and the PRC. It was agreed that there were no obstacles in Yugoslav-Chinese relations and that cooperation between the two countries should be further developed and promoted. Both sides expressed readiness to devote full attention to the development of economic cooperation so as to raise it to an even higher level. This also applies to industrial and agricultural cooperation as well as to cooperation in all other sectors of the economy. It was stressed that some classical forms of cooperation should be abandored and a new phase in tune with the high level of political relations should be found. In the context, agreement was reached on the need for various groups of experts to meet to develop cooperation on a more modern basis, particularly scientific-technological cooperation and joint ventures in third markets.

In the course of today's talks, particular attention was focused on the issue of how to further expand trade between the two countries. To this end, sides are planning to organize meetings at the level of ministers, both as a means of providing fresh stimultus to the development of bilateral relations and cooperation. It has been agreed that the next session of the mixed committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation will take place in Yugoslavia.

The two heads of government supported the idea of a conference on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The conference is expected to take place in Ljubljana in November, and will be attended by representatives of the scientific institutions involved in monitoring various trends in international economics as well as representatives of work organizations from the two countries. The conference is expected to outline some new directions for the development of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the PRC.

The two prime ministers heard and approved the reports on the separate talks that took place between Milos Miloslavljevic, vice president of the FEC and Lu Dong, minister in charge of the PRC State Economic Commission. The talks concentrated on the state of economic relations between the two countries. They also heard and welcomed the report on the talks between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Gian Qichen, vice minister of foreign affairs. These talks dealt with the international situation. On that occasion, emphasis was placed on the proximity and identity of views on many issues concerning international relations, on disarmament efforts and the realization of universal detente. The exchange of views also covered other topical issues on the international scene.

Arrival in Slovenia

LD082121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Brdo Kod Dranja, Yugoslavia, July 8 (TANJUG) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and members of the Chinese delegation, who arrived in Ljubljana this afternoon, held talks at Brdo Kod Kranja this evening with President of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Dusan Sinigoj.

Within the framework of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation, Slovenia has developed particularly extensive contacts with the Chinese Province of Sichuan, primarly in the field of economic cooperation, it was assessed during the talks.

Good results have also been achieved in the fields of transport, tourism, banking and medicine and in specific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation. During the talks, special attention was devoted to possibilities for expanding economic cooperation, primarily commodity trade and cooperation in transport and banking.

The Chinese permier and members of the Chinese delegation will tomorrow tour the smelt working organization in Ljubljana and the port Kopar.

SFRY PRESIDENT CABLES WALDHEIM ON INAUGURATION

LD081428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- The following telegram has been sent to the Federal President of the Republic of Austria by the president of the SFRY Presidency:

"On the occasion of your taking up the office of president of the Republic of Austria, we express our desire for relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria to develop successfully in the spirit of friendship and good-neighborliness."

RENOVICA GREETS JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD032048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1849 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TAJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has extended cordial greetings and best wishes to Wojciech Jaruzelski, on the occasion of his reelection at the 10th PZPR Congress as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The telegram also expresses conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR will continue to develop successfully.

SECRETARY DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM ROMANIA

AU082003 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] We have just received the report that our federal secretary for foreign affairs has returned to Belgrade. Raif Dizdarevic and his associates were welcomed at Surcin Airport by Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

MIKULIC RECEIVES U.S. SENATOR PRESSLER

LD082320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Larry Pressler, chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee for Europe Affairs.

MIKULIC MEETS WITH ALGERIAN MINISTER 8 JULY

LD082313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, FEC president, today received Mohamed Rouighi, Algerian Minister of Hydraulics, Environment, and Forests, who is heading the Algerian delegation at the Yugoslav-Algerian mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. In cordial and friendly talks they examined questions of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria in light of the conclusions adopted during the recent visit by Branko Mikulic to Algeria. It was stated that economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria is developing well and that the mixed committee session, which is in progress, should be used to strengthen and expand the friendly relations beween the two nonaligned countries. Also taking party in the talks were Andrej Ocvirk, member of the FEC and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and the ambassadors of Yugoslavia and Algeria, Bora Milosevic and Abdallah Fadil.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 30 JULY

LD081751 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TAJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Milanko Renovica, has decided to convene the next session of the Central Committee for 30 July 1986. At this session, the Central Committee will consider the draft program of its work and the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and materials on urgent problems and measures relating to the implementation of economic and development policies this year. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ADDRESSES TO LCY CONGRESS

Popit Speech to Commission

AU061821 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 5

[Report on the opening speech made by France Popit at the first meeting of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the 13th LCY Congress on 25 June -- capitalized passages appear in boldface]

[Text] -- In this very place we concluded 4 years ago that the main battle for strengthening our defense and self-protection capability must primarily be fought in terms of achieving economic stabilization; developing socialist self-management; strengthening the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our peoples and nationalities; making the functioning of the political system more efficient; and strengthening the international position of and respect for nonaligned Yugoslavia.

Considering the complex economic and political trends in our society and the expression of tendencies that are menacing the sources of the strength of our defense and security, today we have even stronger reasons to arrive at such a conclusion.

This was stated by France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee, in his introductory speech in the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection at the 13th LCY Congress. Let us also use this occasion to say that the worsening economic crisis, the country's huge debt, the enormous increase in inflation, the falling of the standard of living of the working class and of a great number of working people and citizens over a number of years, the inefficiency in the functioning of the political system, the strengthening of statist and bureaucratic tendencies, the phenomenon of disunity and federalization in the LCY, the slowdown in the implementation of self-management and production relations, and other distortions and subjective weaknesses are all reducing the moral force and material capacities of all-people's defense and are weakening the efficiency of our social self-protection. The defense and security of our country in the past several years has been particularly negatively affected by more and more overt non self-management tendencies and by various kinds of divisions in more or less all spheres of social life, and in this connection, by the more frequent phenomena of the statist way of solving socioeconomic problems.

This is where great dangers lurk for the whole of our security and the territorial integrity of the SFRY.

Security in Our Hands

In his introductory speech France Popit stressed that the interests of strong defense and security require a faster and more energetic solution to the problems and contradictions in society, a solution that would be based on the principles of self-management. Our efforts in this respect must be much greater than they have been up to now. We must be more efficient in overcoming indecisiveness and stagnation in following the policy of consistently implementing planned policies; we must change our own behavior faster and find ways which will lead us out of the current economic and sociopolitical difficulties. Let us always bear in mind that the revolution can be most firmly defended through the constant development and improvement of our attained achievements. It should be clear to all that the stability and security of our country primarily depends on us alone.

In this period of crises in our socioeconomic development, by using the weaknesses, passivity, and opportunism of organized socialist forces, some ideological and class enemies of our system and revolution have found room for conducting more frequent, organized, and arrogant attacks on the revolutionary achievements, foundations, and the vision of development of the self-managing Yugoslav society. In their attacks they are sometimes and in some places using legal institutions and means.

We must be particularly aware of great dangers to the internal strength and cohesion of our society stemming from the strengthening of nationalist consciousness and the increasingly more aggressive expression of nationalism. Our experience in fighting both Albanian nationalism and irredentism and Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo shows the destructive effects of nationalism on the entire organism of our multinational communty and thus on its ability to successfully protect the achievements of the revolution. We know from experience that the unity of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia is the first condition for our historic victory and the most essential supposition of unity and efficiency in our defense.

The security of the socialist self-managing Yugoslav society is the joint as well as the indivisible interest of the workers class, working people, citizens, and all our peoples and nationalities. This kind of interest in defense and self-protection is based on the consciousness that the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia are tied by fate and on the implementation of the constitutionally established socialist self-managing relations.

The worsening of the military and political situation in the world also necessitates greater LC involvement in strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection. There are no signs of a calming down in international relations, particularly in the relations between the big powers and blocs. We are the witnesses of a sharp increase of the military factor's role in international relations. A very intensive arms race continues to be pursued, reaching almost limitless proportions and recently spreading into space. Advances in science and technology have made possible the continual introduction of new and the improvement of existing kinds of weapons. The increasingly more frequent use of military power began to assume new forms including the form of so-called state terrorism.

The Consequences of Antisocialist Ideologies

In developing our all-people's defense and social self-protection and in its theoretical, doctrinal, and practical parts we must start from those factors and real dangers that affect the security of our country. In doing so, as the development of events has shown, we must take into account the fact that the space that our country occupies is the space where the interests of great power and blocs cross and intertwine, and that the focus of confrontation in Europe is shifting toward its south-eastern part and the Mediterranean region. In the long run we must also consider the territorial pretensions of some of our neighboring countries.

The underestimation of these and other dangers and the failure to understand the rationale of our defense and self-protection efforts is also present. There were even some attempts that contested some of our conceptual choices regarding defense. This is not only a matter of not understanding the conditions in which we live. The cases mentioned are to some extent the result of a deeper penetration of antisocialist ideologies and forces and constitute a part of the whole of their activities. I think that we can say that the LC has not recently been active enough in preventing these phenomena, said France Popit.

The Yugoslav People's Army is, it is understood, open to constructive criticism and is ready and willing to overcome weaknesses that exist even in its ranks.

On the other hand, we in the whole of our society and in the LCY must be more decisive in rejecting unacceptable ideological and political concepts about our Army and the defense of our country.

We have recently passed a large number of doctrinal documents and normative acts in which many essential questions of the organization and functioning of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection were worked out on a unified bases. New republican and provincial laws on all-people's defense have been passed, the strategy of combat fighting and the study regarding the attained level of the realization of the national defense concept were produced, while the work on a document of a conceptual and doctrinal character entitled "The Strategy of All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection" is going through its final stage. The methodology of planning has also been improved, and our defense plans have been updated and expanded in all communities.

At the heart of the achieved results primarily lies the strong patriotic conciousness of a great number of the working people and citizens, youth, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, the organs of internal affairs, civil defense, and the continuous care of the working and other organizations, sociopolitical communities, and organized socialist forces with the LC caring above all about the security and defense capability of the country. It is thanks to this that we succeeded in these unfavorable socioeconomic conditions in securing the continuity of defense preparations and in further improving the country's defense capability.

In connection with the assessment and results of preparing society for defense and protection we must be critical and must overcome the existing phenomena of complacency and idealization of the state in this field. The demands stemming from this complex political situation and from the character of a war and a battle fought under modern conditions are becoming greater, while material, organizational, and other preparations for the conduct of an all-people's defense war are becoming more and more complex.

Only those systems of the economy and of other activities which are well-prepared and which operate without much disturbance in peacetime will operate successfully in war and under the extraordinary conditions.

We must bear in mind that the defense preparations do not run evenly and equally in all the communes, local communities, and associted labor organizations. All the elements of the defense system also do not develop evenly. Economic problems unfavorably affect the defense preparations in the economy and social activities and make the materialization of wartime production plans difficult especially in underdeveloped communes, and in some hilly and mountain and border regions.

To Strengthen Social Self-Protection

The draft resolution rightly stresses that the focus of the LC activities should be on the further socialization [podrustvljavanje] of defense and security and on an even greater involvement of associated labor and the working people and citizens in making decisions regarding essential questions in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and in the direct realization of the tasks in that area. We must create organizational and other conditions for the more massive and creative involvement of the working people and citizens, particularly youth and women, in defense and protection. The battle for the broadest defense and self-protection front should be primarily fought in the organizations of associated labor, local communities, and in other self-management organizations and communities.

Despite the network of defense institutions, the fact is that our society does not sufficiently protect some basic values. This is evident from the data about economic and other kinds of crimes, the usurpation of social property, damages caused by fires, the widespread phenomena of the illegal behavior of individuals and groups of individuals, the usurpation of self-management rights, public nationalist incidents, and other events that are causing public disturbances and the justified dissatisfaction of the working people and citizens.

Considering the state of our economy and society as a whole, economic crimes more than ever before threaten socialist self-management and the achievements of our revolution. This is why one of the prime objectives of the LC is, through ideological and political action, to secure a more efficient eradication of all forms of crime and the causes that enable the emergence of these crimes. The organs of investigation and judicial organs have special responsibility in that area, as they are the most expert part of the system of social self-protection in solving tasks in this field.

The need has evolved to work out and expand certain systemic solutions that would contribute toward the implementation of self-protective organization and activity to all cells of our society in exactly this way, and that is directed toward concrete conditions and needs. It is therefore understandable why solutions should not be searched for in the great institutionalization of social self-protection. Starting from the fact that the protection of the society's basic values is the right and obligation of every working man and citizen, it is necessary to develop and affirm the forms of man and citizen, it is necessary to develop and affirm the forms of activities which will enable their continuous, coordinated, and efficient self-protective activities.

It was pointed out that striving to continuously strengthen the all-people's, workers and working class, and pan-Yugoslav character of our Armed Forces is in the center of LC activities.

We will continue to follow the policy of not lagging behind the armies of neighboring countries as far as the technical modernization of the Armed Forces is concerned, and will, in equipping our Armed Forces, take society's objective material capabilities into account. Technical modernization must continue to be primarily based on the development and production of weapons and equipment by the home military industry which under current conditions emerged as an important factor in the technical and technological development of the country as well as in the implementation of the policy of stabilization. The LCY supports the initiative to secure more permanent and stable sources of financing the programs and plans of developing our Armed Forces in accordance with the economic capabilities of our society.

We must invest greater efforts and work out concrete measures in order to secure as proportional a representation as possible of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of republics and provinces in the officers' ranks of the Yugoslav People's Army, particularly from those areas in which the number of young people wanting to go to military colleges and academies is still small, France Popit said.

UNACCEPTABLE DIFFERENCES

IT IS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE THAT WE MORE CONSISTENTLY WORK TO OVERCOME UNACCEPTABLE DIFFERENCES IN QUALIFYING AND ASSESSING THE DANGERS OF NATIONALISM, PARTICULARLY IN OVERCOMING THE PHENOMENA OF DISUNITY, OPPORTUNISM, AND INDECISIVENESS IN A PRACTICAL IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE, AND COURTING NATIONALISTS IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE LC, EVEN IN SOME OF ITS LEADING ORGANS. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT THAT RIGHT AT THE START WE REMOVE ALL CAUSES THAT INDUCE NATIONALISM AND OTHER SOCIALLY DANGEROUS PHENOMENA BOTH IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS AND THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

WE CAN FIRMLY SAY THAT THE LC HAS NOT SUFFICIENTLY LEARNED THE LESSONS OF THE KOSOVO COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY EVENTS, AND THAT ONLY RECENTLY IT STARTED, JOINTLY WITH THE RESPONSIBLE ORGANS OF THE PROVINCE, THE SR OF SERBIA, AND THE FEDERATION, TO MORE RESOLUTELY UNDERTAKE MEASURES TO CURB HOSTILE ACTIVITIES OF NATIONALISM AND IRREDENTISM, TO HALT THE EMIGRATION OF SERBIAN AND MONTENEGRINS, AND TO CURB THE RELATIVELY WIDE-SPREAD FORMS OF THE ENDANGERED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND CITIZENS OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO. TO A GREATER EXTENT SUCH ACTIVITIES ARE THE RESULT OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE FINALLY BECOME AWARE THAT SOLVING PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO SHOULD BE APPROACHED AS AN ALL-YUGOSLAV PROBLEM IRRESPECTIVE OF THE FACT THAT THE GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE BORNE BY THE COMMUNISTS AND ALL SUBJECTIVE FORCES OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF KOSOVO AND THE SR OF SERBIA.

THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY -- THE IRREPLACEABLE FORCE

THERE ARE SOME CASES WHERE THE CONSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED. SOME INDIVIDUALS EVEN CONTEST THE NEED FOR ITS EXISTENCE. IT IS CLEAR THAT SUCH THESES ARE UNACCEPTABLE AND THAT THEY WERE PUSHED BY THOSE FORCES THAT HAVE DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE CONCEPT OF OUR ENTIRE DEVELOPMENT AND WHO, JUST BECAUSE OF THAT, FIND THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY TO BE A STRONG FACTOR OF STABILITY AND SECURITY OF OUR SOCIETY THAT ENDURES.

THE BEST ANSWER TO THE ADVOCATES OF SUCH VIEWS HAS BEEN GIVEN BY OUR WORKING PEOPLE AND CITIZENS, THE WORKER'S CLASS, AND ALL PEOPLES AND NATIONALITIES WHO SEE OUR ARMY AS THEIR OWN AND WHO SEE IT AS THE IRREPLACEABLE FORCE FOR DEFENDING THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF SOCIALIST SELF-MANAGING YUGOSLAVIA.

Stojanovic Speech To Commission

AU061819 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on opening speech by Nikola Stojanovic at the first session of the Commission for Socioeconomic Relations of the 13th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] In his opening speech in the Commission for the Development of Self-Managing Socioeconomic Relations and the Economic and Scientific and Technical Development, Nikola Stojanovic first recalled that the LC in the past faced the task of finding solutions for a way out of the present crisis situation. It therefore embarked on clearing up the ideopolitical differences and determining unified positions on the further development of the economic and political system. The results did not fail to appear. The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program was adopted, based on direct and lasting interests of the workers class and all working people and citizens of Yugoslavia. The worst consequence of the crisis were mitigated in the field of foreign liquidity. Regular repayments of foreign debts were assured. Shortcomings were overcome in the supply of basic foodstuffs and electricity. In a democratic discussion within the delegate system, many of the changes to the economic system were carried out in conformity with the requirements of economic stabilization, while many dilemas were clarified and differences of opinion were overcome.

However, Stojanovic stressed, it is obvious that we did not exert comprehensive and efficient effects on all the essential causes of economic instability and other great difficulties in our development.

Above all, there have been no essential changes in the field of implementing the constitutional position of workers in associated labor in controlling the entire income and overall social reproduction resources, and this objectively weakened the material basis of self-management and the front of the struggle for its development, and enhanced the economic and social basis of bureaucracy and technocracy that offer a very strong resistance to a consistent implementation of the Constitution, the LCY policy, and the Long-Term Program. Under such conditions, the manner of conduct and of business operations generating inflation penetrated deeply into all the corners of social reproduction.

Under such conditions, accelerated increase in inflation and serious disturbances in the process of social reproduction, low efficiency and business operations and a fall in the productivity of labor, still unsatisfactory exports, and increased unemployment have come about. The social stratification continues bypassing the results of work, and the economic and social position of workers deteriorates. A large part of the workers class and of the working people struggle with great difficulties to meet their basic daily needs, while on the other hand tremendous personal and social resources are spent uneconomically.

The LCY Program unequivocally says that lack of respect for the law of value and other market laws does not strengthen the socialist elements in the economy, but weakens them, hampers the initiative of individuals and enterprises, holds back the development of production forces, and generates forces outside production that do violence to this production. These warnings are still valid and will be valid as long as commodity production is historically objectively conditioned by the level of development of the production forces of society depending on this development.

Hidden Dangers Threaten

We must work resolutely toward enabling the organizations of associated labor as self-managing goods producers, not only to independently decide about their work and development but also to bear economic responsibility for their decisions. In seeking this goal, we ought to secure their emancipation from the pressures of noneconomic elements, redistribute social funds in favor of those who are creating them, strengthen the reproductive and accumulative abilities of associated labor organizations and their self-managing pooling of labor and resources based on economic interest, and develop self-managing socioeconomic relations in all organizations of associated labor so that the workers decide about all essential questions regarding development and business, so that the self-managing role and function of workers' councils is strengthened, and that managing and other expert organs are trained for the responsible fulfillment of their tasks. Affirming these positions of the LCY program and statute we must in practice break the dogmatic and bureaucratic, statist, technocratic, and other resistances of the surviving consciousness and autarchic behavior which want to erect barriers to the self-managing integration of our economy and society. We must finally realize and plant deep into the consciousness of the workers class, working people, and citizens the fact that this is the hiding place of great dangers that question Tito's course of our revolution, the dangers which both the LCY and our society as a whole try to render incapable of effectively fighting with the historically given external and internal conditions of the development of our revolution.

At the 17th LCY Central Committee session, the LC adopted a clear ideopolitical positions on the realization of the anti-inflationary policy. We must proceed from the premise, and persist with it, that there will be no lasting results in the struggle against inflation unless we comprehensively implement the Stabilization Program.

This means that we cannot achieve a lasting success in the struggle against economic instability either through a restrictive policy or through partial measures, especially not when the solutions and the measures being adopted depend on the relationship of forces at a given moment and the possible blocking moves, and when the adoption of new measures envisaged in the Stabilization Program is uncertain.

An efficient struggle against inflation is possible only through increasing socially profitable production, especially production for exports. At the same time, unless distribution according to work is carried out more consistently and unless all aspects of consumption grow more slowly than income created on this basis, real results in the stabilization of the market and prices cannot be expected. This means that we must for once stop the practice of spending beyond our material means, which has been going on for years.

There is no struggle against inflation unless rigorous financial discipline is established in the country, the socialization of inefficient business operations is stopped, and the attitude toward loss-makers is essentially changed. It is untenable that we have a very large number of loss-making associated labor organizations whose production does not sell in the domestic market, and even less in the world market, but the number of such organizations that have been liquidated or were forced to redirect their production, to make it more profitable, and to adjust it to the requirements of the market is very small. On the contrary, the situation continues to be supported for all kinds of reasons, most frequently with the blessing of sociopolitical factors, through the use of the accumulation funds which are meager anyhow, or through an uncontrolled increase in the money supply. It is likewise necessary to eliminate the shortcomings in the system and in economic policy that generate losses even in the associated labor organizations whose production is modern, competitive, and has good prospects.

The Federal Executive Council has just come to the public with a proposal of measures for the implementation of the goals and tasks of the economic and development policy in 1986 fixed by the resolution. The measures are directed against inflation. They should stimulate the development of production and exports and contribute to the realization of other goals and tasks of the medium-term plan this year. These Federal Executive Council activities are along the line of the requirements of the Stabilization Program and the LCY policy in general. A part of these measures is now being adopted, and all other measures envisaged by the Long-Term Stabilization Program and under intensive preparation. The LC and all the socialist subjective forces must be fully engaged in implementing these and other measures on the lines of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

A quicker escape of our society from the present situation must also be based on a resolute restructuring of our economy on modern foundations, which is to say through production programs which will contribute to a more successful inclusion in the international divisions of labor, or rather to higher exports, accumulation and income.

All this indicates a clear answer must be given to another very important question, which is that solutions for our big economic and other problems must be looked for in the Yugoslav sphere. It is only through unified action in the LCY and in society as a whole that we can efficiently combat and prevent bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies, and the domination of partial interests over common interests. We must develop consciousness in the LC and in society and must change the behavior primarily of the members and leaderships of the LC, to the effect that positions cannot be formed and realized only on the basis of the criteria prevailing "in one's own community," but along the line of promoting one's own community, but along the line of promoting one's own interests synthesized in a self-managing way within the framework of the overall strategy of implementing the interests of the workers class and the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

On the premise of an exclusive defense of one's partial interests without responsibility for self-managing constitution [konstituisanje] and implementation of common interests, and in the belief that it is possible to implement responsibility for the development of one's republic or province without responsibility for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole, bureaucratic and technocratic relations and positions have increased. Not only that on the one hand the conviction has been widely created that advocates of such premises are the true fighters for the development of their community, and on the other hand, at the same time, as a reaction to the situation in society provoked in this way, the belief has been spread that the main problem of our development is the existence of the republics and provinces.

This has also been made possible by the fact that the LCY in its ideopolitical activities has not helped to differentiate the republican and provincial bureaucracy from the constitutional function of the republics and provinces, nor has it clearly labeled this bureaucracy. It has been, and it is particularly now, necessary to defend the role of the republics and provinces -- developing and successfully implementing their functions in the system -- from the assaults of both republican and provincial bureaucracy and from centralist bureaucracy.

We must also resolutely continue and implement our lasting policy of equality of all the peoples and nationalities, the republics and provinces, as an essential property of the strategy of our overall development. In this connection, the LC must resolutely advocate a consistent implementation of its tenets regarding an accelerated development of economically underdeveloped republics and the fastest development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY

LD082041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed at today's session the current political-security situation in the Republic. According to the Information Office of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, an introductory report was submitted by Gojko Ubiparip, member of the Presidency. The report stressed that the political-security situation in the Republic was favorable, and that it should be further consolidated through a speedier solution, on the basis of a long-term program of economic stabilization, of the problems and contradictions in the republic's economic life. Efforts are currently being undertaken to accelerate the drawing up and adoption of necessary measures, and to mobilize all social factors in the action to overcome the problems now emerging.

The enemy, external and internal, is trying to take advantage of the complex economic situation by directing its activity toward undermining our constitutionally established order as well as our revolutionary achievements. The Republic is constantly reassessing the situation, and, accordingly, is taking measures that will have a positive effect on the consolidation of the overall security situation.

In the course of the discussion, support was given for the assessment of the political-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and a number of proposals were put forward to enhance it.

Mehmedalija Tufekdzic has suggested that in the struggle against the enemy, political action must be intensified and the public denunciation of nationalism should be implemented. [passage omitted]